THE CAUCASIAN.

VOL. XVII. RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1899. NO. 42.

REFUSES A JOINT DEBATE.

Bryan Declines to Meet Bourke Cockran on the Trust Issue.

KICKED ABOUT THE PROGRAM,

And Finally, After a Personal Interview With the New Yorker, Was Given His Own Way.

Chicago, Ill., Special.—The exciting joint debate looked for Friday night between Wm. J. Bryan and Bourke Cockran, on trusts, did not take place. Central Music Hall was packed with an eager audience, but the people present had to content themselves without the oratory of the famous Nebraskan, who, however, occupied a seat on the platform.

Mr. Bryan reached Central Music Hall early in the evening. He went direct to a room upstairs, where he was greeted by Chairman Franklin Head, Congressman Gaines, Ralph M. Easley and other members of the programme committee of the civil federation conference on trusts. Bryan surprised the committee by declining to speak at the night session with W. Bourke Cockran, in accordance with the programme previously arranged. He explained he did not wish to let the impression go out that he was to enter into a debate with Mr. Cockran. For that reason, he said, he would not speak with Mr. Cockran at the same session. The committee withdrew to allow the two orators to settle the question among themselves. Mr. Cockran wanted to talk at the same session with the noted Nebraskan, and offered to flip a coin to determine who should have the privilege of delivering the closing address.

Mr. Bryan would not accept this proposition. Mr. Cockran then agreed to appear at any time the committee desired. The programme was then changed to meet Mr. Bryan's wishes. Mr. Bryan said he was anxious to address the conference, and claimed that his only reason for changing the programme was to avoid any indication of a public debate with Cockran. Mr. Bryan spoke at Saturday's session.

Service Stripes for B. & O. Railroad Men.

There are many uniformed employes of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad who have spent the better part of their lives with the company, but very few people are aware of their length of service and devotion to duty that has made them valued men. Vice-President and General Manager Underwood will shortly issue an order, providing for service stripes for these men, that the public may know of their faithfulness and ability. A gold stripe will mean five years of service, and a silver stripe two years. Some of the Baltimore and Ohio conductors will be entitled to from seven to nine gold stripes. The company will also furnish conductors, brakemen and bagagemen of all classes, with badges, so that they may be easily distinguished by those unfamiliar with the service.

Four New Cases in New Orleans.

New Orleans, La., Special.—There were four new cases of yellow fever announced by the State board of health Tuesday. No deaths were reported. At a meeting of the board it was determined not to quarantine against infected points. There would be no reason for such a course now, inasmuch as Mississippi has pretty generally closed her doors against this city, and Texas and Alabama are bent on maintaining their quarantines. There have been only seven cases of fever here altogether and the city was never in better health.

Hung Twice.

Mobile Ala., Special.—Henry Gardner, a negro 18 years old was hanged here Friday, for assaulting a white girl under ten years of age. The crime was committed last June. When the trap fell Gardner's weight snapped the rope and he fell heavily to the ground. Twenty minutes later he was again led to the gallows and executed.

Delagel Acquitted.

Guyton, Ga., Special.—Henry Delegal, colored, was acquitted in the Effingham Court of the charge of criminal assault upon a white woman in McIntosh county. This was the affair out of which grew the Darien riots. Arguments of the attorneys were made at a late hour last night, and the jury remained locked up until noon Friday, when a verdict of not guilty was returned. The cases of Edward and Malinda Delegal, charged with being accessories to the murder of Sheriff Townsend, were begun in the afternoon. These are the last of the Darien cases.

Schley Still to Sail the Seas.

Washington, D. C., Special.—Some time ago Admiral Schley applied to the Navy Department for sea service. At present he is head of the retiring board. The Navy Department has now granted the request and has notified him to hold himself in readiness for sea. He has been assigned to command the South Atlantic station, and the department is about to take steps to make the command commensurate with his rank by increasing considerably the number of vessels on the station.

Artillery Returns to Fort Monroe.

Newport News, Va., Special.—The two batteries of artillery transferred from Fort Monroe, at the outbreak of the yellow fever, to Plum Island, returned to their old quarters at the fort, Thursday. They came down on the steamer Jefferson.

The Pope's Illness.

London, by Cable.—A special dispatch from Rome says the Pope is suffering from a cold, unaccompanied by fever, but, as a precautionary measure, his audiences have been discontinued temporarily.

ANOTHER NEW COTTON MILL.

Large Manufacturing Plant to Be Located at Mount Pleasant.

Another new cotton mill was granted articles of incorporation by the secretary of State. The "Tuscarora Cotton Mill" is the name of this latest enterprise. Its location is Mount Pleasant, Cabarrus county. The amount of capital stock of the mill is $30,000, and may be increased to $100,000. The incorporators are: L. J. Foil, J. W. Cannon, Paul Barringer and A. N. James. The annual meeting will be held the second Tuesday in September. The business proposed is the manufacture and sale of cotton, cotton goods, yarns, thread and woven cotton, silk or linen, either spun or woven. Within a radius of seventy-five miles of the site of the great Yadkin river power plant now being building there are at present no less than eighty-three cotton mills alone, to which power could be supplied. Some of these mills use water now, and are situated on other powers almost all of which would admit of increased plants. Especially is this true of the Coolemee mills in Davie county, now in course of erection, on the south Yadkin, where they have an available horse power of several thousand. The Yadkin River company, which is erecting this power plant at the Narrows, intends to erect an immense cotton mill somewhere near the plant, to demonstrate the efficency and cheapness of electricty as a power compared with steam.

After Colored Recruits.

Lieutenant Settle yesterday received orders to begin enlisting men for the two colored volunteer regiments, the Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth. The Forty-eighth will be stationed at Fort Thomas, Ky., and the Forty-ninth at Jefferson Barracks, near St. Louis Recruits can select either, but those having no preference will be sent to Fort Thomas. These are the only colored regiments to be raised and they will probably be filled very quickly. The recently appointed colored officers of this State will probably be assigned to help recruit, and if so offices may be opened in Durham or Winston.

Graham's New Factory.

These are growing times, and the Scott Mebane Manufacturing Company, of Graham, manufacturers of overalls, have outgrown their quarters and have nearly compleated a large two story brick factory, 75x130 feet. This business was begun only a few years ago and the great success which it has met shows what can be done in the old North State by men of the "get up and get" spirit.

State Notes.

The Presbyterian Synod of North Carolina will convene in Asheville on the 10th of October and will continue its session for several days. It is expected that about 200 delegates will attend the meeting.

Erwin Q. Houston has been appointed postmaster at Davidson.

Mr. W. H. Wade, who was drowned at Wrightsville Beach on Saturday, was a grandson of Chief Justice Marshall.

John F. Rowland, a prominent Republican of Rutherford county, has declared for the Constitutional Amendment.

The Bank of Madison has opened its doors with Col. J. M. Galloway as president, Wm. C. Ruffin as vice-president, and J. O. Ragsdale as cashier.

The Albemarle correspondent to the Charlotte Obeserver says that Cal Fraley was sentenced by the late court to six years in the penitentiary for perjury.

The suggestion that Mr. W. C. Petty will extend his road, which is now being built twenty miles beyond Carthage to Greensboro. It would give Greensboro connection with the Seaboard Air Line.

The Greensboro Record says that since the SouthernRailway acquired the northern end of the Cape Fear road, the Greensboro merchants complain that freight rates have gone up. Before the purchase, the rate on tobacco from a South Carolina point was 53 cents, and now it is 96. The Record thinks this a case for the Corporation Commission.

A local option election was held recently in the township in Watauga county in which Blowing Rock is situated, and resulted in a victory for the drys by 6 majority.

R. Lieb, a native German, recently living in Madison county, together with a friend of foreign birth, has leased two farms belonging to G. W. Muse, adjoining the well known R. L. F. Jones farm on Hominy, and will assume control at once. It is believed these gentlemen will carry on farming in the most thorough style, having had training in the old country, where farming is done scientifically of necessity.—Asheville Citizen.

We hear of a peculiar accident that befell a young man by the name of Hayes, in Richlands townships Coldswell county, last Tuesday. He was harvesting buckwheat and stopped work to rest, sitting on the fence, placing the scythe and cradle on the ground nearby with the edge of the scythe up. By some means a rail on the fence slipped and Hayes, to prevent falling, jumped, lighting on the scythe, cutting through his shoe and into his foot to the bone.

A very peculiar case of hydrophobia is reported from Stanley county. About two years ago a dog, seemingly in play with Charles Little, a young man who lived in Stanly county, dropped some foam on Little's hand. Sores broke out on his hand. The dog proved to be mad. Some time ago Little started to Albermarle, but after going a few miles refused to continue further. Later he became mad and was carried to the hospital at Morganton for treatment. The hospital physician diagnosed the disease as a very plain case of hydrophobia, and the young man died in terrible agony last Friday.

BRYAN SPEAKS ON TRUSTS.

Great Leader Denounces the Trust System.

THE STATE AND NATION

Should Unite to Make These Combinations Impossible. Enthusiastic Listeners, and Great Applause.

Chicago, Ill., Special.—Central Music Hall, the scene of the Civic Federation Conference on trusts and combinations, was packed from pit to gallery when W. J. Bryan delivered his reply to W. Bourke Cochran on the trust question.

Mr. Bryan was introduced by Governor Stanley, of Kansas, who acted as chairman of the opening session. Wild applause greeted the Nebraskan. W. Bourke Cochran listened intently and joined frequently in the applause. Mr. Bryan spoke in part as follows:

"Within two years more trusts have been organized than in the previous history of the country and the people now come face to face with this question:

"Is the trust a blessing or a curse? If a curse what remedy can be applied to the curse?

"Monopoly in private hands is indefensible from any standpoint and intolerable. I do not divide monopolies. There can be no good monopoly in private hands until the Almighty sends us angels to preside over us.

"There may be a despot who is better than another despot, but there is no good despotism. The defence of the monopoly is always placed on the ground that if you will allow people to control the market and fix the price they will be good to the people who purchase of them. The entire defense of the trusts rests upon a money argument. If the trusts will sell an article for a dollar less than the article will cost under other conditions, then in the opinion of some that proves a trust to be a good thing. In the first place I deny that under a monopoly the price will be reduced. In the second place, if under a monopoly the price is reduced, the objections to a monopoly from other standpoints far outweigh the financial advantage that the trust would bring. But I protest against settling every question upon the dollar argument.

"In the early years of Lincoln's administration he sent a message to Congress, warning his countrymen against the approach of monarchy. He said he saw in the attempt to put capital even upon equal footing with labor in the structure of government, the approach of monarchy. Lincoln was right. Whenever you put capital upon an equal footing with labor, or above labor in the structure of government, you are on the road to aid a government that rests not on reason, but on force.

"Nothing is more important than that we shall, in the beginning rightly understand the relation between money and man.

"Man is the creature of God and money is the servant of man, and I protest against all theories that enthrone money and debase mankind.

"If you will go about the country you will see where people have subscribed money to establish enterprises, and where those enterprises, having come under the control of the trusts have been closed up and stand now as silent monuments to the Sodom of the trust system. In any case of local strikes and fires, the work goes on elsewhere, thus preventing serious loss.

"When a branch of industry is found in the hands of one of the great monopolies so that every skilled man must go to one man for employment, the one man fixes the wages as he pleases and the laboring men will then share the suffering of the man who sells the raw material.

"I want to warn you that when the monopoly has absolute control, brains will be at a discount. We have not yet had a taste of a complete trust. But when the trust has rid itself of all competitors what is going to be the result? My friends, all you have to know is human nature. God made man selfish.

"On the farm we used to protect property from the hogs by putting rings in their noses. Why? So that while they were getting fat, they would not destroy more than they were worth.

"One of the great purposes of government is to put rings in the noses of hogs. If I were going to try to find the root of the monopoly evil, I would go back to the Bible for an explanation, and I would find it in the declaration that the love of money is the root of all evil.

"Falling prices, caused by a rising dollar and the high tariff, have contributed to the desire to secure the fruits of the monopoly.

"Some have suggested that to put everything on the free list that trusts make would destroy the trusts. But I do not believe that you could destroy all trusts by putting all trust-made articles on the free list because if an article can be produced in this country as cheaply as it can be produced abroad, then the trust could exist without the benefit of any tariff at all, though it could not extort so much. We cannot destroy monopoly until we lay the axe at the root of the tree and make monopoly impossible by law.

"Discrimination by railroads has aided trusts. That can be remedied by laws which will place producers on equal footing. But the remedy must be complete enough to prevent the organization of a monopoly. We differ more in remedy than we do in our opinion of the trust. Few people will defend the trust as a principle. As to the remedy both State and nation should concur as to these remedies. In the first place every State has or should have the right to create any private corporation which is conductive to a welfare of the people of that State. I believe that we can safely entrust to the people of a State the settlement of a question which concerns them. If they create a corporation and it becomes destructive of their best interests they can destroy that corporation and we can safely trust them both to create and to annihilate if conditions make annihilation necessary.

"In the second place the State has, or should have, the right to prohibit any foreign corporation from doing business in the State, and it ought to have or impose such restrictions and limitations as the people of the State may think necessary upon any foreign corporation doing business in the State. I believe in an addition of State remedy, but there must be a Federal remedy.

"Congress has, or should have the power to place such restrictions and limitations, even to the point of prohibition, upon any corporation organized in one State, that wants to do business outside of the State contrary to public good.

"I believe that these concurrent remedies will reach the difficulty, that the people of every State shall first decide whether they want to create a corporation; that they shall, secondly, decide whether they want any outside corporation to do business in the State, and if so, upon what conditions and thirdly, that Congress shall exercise the right to place upon every corporation doing business outside of the State in which it is organized, such limitations and restrictions as may be necessary for the protection of the public good."

TO SEE DEWEY.

Excursion Rates by the Seaboard Air Line to the Splendid Celebration.

The husband said to his wife: "Dear, do we go, or do we not go?"

The good wife promptly replied: "Dewey! Provided we go by the Seaboard Air Line.

Above all do not let the children miss the great event. They will thank you, dear parents, in the years to come. Excursion rates at one and one-third fares for the round trip, --all rail or by Norfolk and steamship lines.

Tickets on sale September 26th-27th, good to return until October 5th inclusive. Take advantage of the cheap rates, brilliant weather and perfect service of the Seaboard Air Line to the most stately pageant of patriotism of the century.

New Cars for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

Within the past 30 days the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has placed several orders for new freight equipment to meet the excessive demand for cars. The South Baltimore Car Works is building 1,200 Baltimore and Ohio standard box cars, with all modern improvements. The American Car and Foundry Company has an order for 150 refrigerator cars and 10 improved horse cars have also been ordered.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has only received 1,000 of the 6,000 Schoen steel cars ordered sometime ago, and when the remaining 5,000 are delivered, will have 6,360 cars to add to the 45,000 now in use.

WHITE SLAVES.

Efforts Making to Stop the Cursed Traffic in Russia.

St. Petersburg Cor. New York Times: In view of the International Congress to be held in London at the end of the present month for the discussion of the best measure to be taken for the prevention of the "white slave" traffic, the Novosti has lately been publishing detailed accounts of the manner in which this business is carried on in Russia. The trade has developed to a great extent in the past few years throughout Western Europe, but the town of Jassy is its center. The women are bought, particularly at Leipsic, during the great annual fair, but it is the capital of Moldavia, which is the central point of the traffic, just as Khartoum was formerly the market place for the human merchandise imported from Abyssinia and Central Africa. From Jassy the merchandise is directed to Russia and Turkey. Next to Jassy, Brussels has become the most important center for this business. The white slaves destined for Russia are generally sent to Riga or to Vilna, where the wholesale merchants from St. Petersburg and Moscow meet to make their selections. These they transfer at once to the principal cities of the empire and to the remote provinces of Siberia. There was recently arrested in Odessa an agent of the principal Russian "white slave" merchants, and at his residence a voluminous correspondence, with sub-agents at Jassy, Brussels, Riga and elsewhere, was found. Thanks to this edifying correspondence, the Russian police ascertained that white slave agencies exist throughout Russia, in rural districts as well as in the principal cities and towns. In some of these letters the sub-agents mentioned that they had "exceptionally fine merchandise at a relatively low price, five parcels (sic) in all." Then there followed a detailed description of the goods. The Odessa agent in question has been exiled to Siberia, where he will spend the next ten years. From what I hear, the Russian government considers the white slave traffic as an international curse, which can only be successfully eradicated by the united efforts of all civilized nations. It is well known that the czarina is herself deeply interested in this matter.

Whence Came the Japanese.

The people of Japan have shown such adaptability to European ideas that particular interest attaches to the conclusion of a writer in the "Transactions" of the Japan Society that the ancestors of the present inhabitants of Japan built the sepulchral chambers called dolmens in that country. No similar dolmens are found anywhere in Asia until the search comes westward to the shores of the Caspian sea, "and for more closely allied forms it is necessary to go yet farther to Western Europe." It is shown that the original inhabitants of Japan, the Ainos, were driven out by invaders from whom the present inhabitants are descended.

Behavior is a mirror in which every one displays his image.

THE ANTI-TRUST CONVENTION

Bourke Cockran Leads the New York Delegation.

CHICAGO MEETING OPENED.

Not Half the Delegates Appointed From the Several States Show Up — Strong Convictions Manifested.

Chicago, Ill., Special—The conference on the uses and abuses of trusts and combinations began Thursday, with less than half the delegates appointed by the various States in attendance. New York, headed by W. Bourke Cockran, and Wisconsin, were most numerously represented. The meeting took place in Central Music Hall, and was called to order at 10:30 by Franklin H. Head, the temporary chairman appointed by the civic federation, on whose call the conference was arranged. The delegates listened to an address of welcome by Attorney General Aiken, of Illinois, representing Governor Tanner, who was prevented from appearing in person, by reason of business affairs. Mr. Aiken was followed by Dr. Taylor who welcomed the delegation on behalf of Mayor Harrison. With the progress of the speaking, it became evident that many of the delegations had come with firm convictions for or against trade combinations. The speech of Mr. Wooten, of Texas, delivered during the afternoon, in which he hammered the trusts in a merciless manner, aroused the wildest enthusiasm in the ranks of the labor representatives and the delegations from many Western and Southern States, while Easterners generally smiled critically and kept their arms folded. The attempt to round the somewhat shapeless mass of delegates into working form resulted in considerable disorder. It was resolved, finally, that the Civic Federation, through its chairman, Mr. Head, should conduct the meeting, and that a committee on programme consisting of one man from each State delegation and one from each organization, national in its scope, should be appointed. Local organizations in attendance were given a voice in the committee by being allowed to vote on the committeemen with the delegation from their States. The labor organizatons did not secure recognition until vigorous speeches had been made by August Gans, representing the Knights of Labor, and John W. Hayes, also a Knight of Labor delegate.

The non-attendance of many delegates was not unexpected and Secretary Easley announced that probably a hundred of the tardy ones, including Governor Pingree, of Michigan, would be present at succeeding sessions. Among those present were: W. Bourke Cockran, Albert Shaw, of the Review of Reviews; Governor Atkinson, of West Virginia; ex-Governor Foster, of Ohio; Prof. John B. Clarke, of Columbia University; Attorney General T. S. Smoth, of Texas; F. B. Taurber, of New York; Prof. Henry C. Adams, of the University of Michigan; Prof. J. W. Jenks, of Cornell University; Prof. Jno. G. Brooks, of Cambridge, Mass., lecturer on political economy in the University of Chicago; Prof. Bremis; Lieutenant Governor Jones, of Ohio; Prof. R. T. Ely, of the University of Wisconsin; Attorney General Smythe, of Nebraska. Wm. J. Bryan was absent ,but it is believed he will appear later in the conference.

Chairman Head delivered an address in explanation of the call for the conference. Prof. Jenks followed with a paper under the caption, "Problems Before the Conference."

The afternoon's session opened with a paper by Prof. Adams, on the same subject as his predecessor, Mr. Jenks. These addresses were received attentively, but it remained for Dudley Wooten, of the Texas delegation, to stir up the enthusiasm of the camp-meeting variety. He was frequently interrupted by cheering.

Brides Worth Having.

It costs only $100 for a license to marry a Choctaw Indian woman, and up to September 10 all white men who intermarried with the tribe were entitled to 320 acres of ground. The withdrawal on the date mentioned of this premium on matrimony caused a great rush of white men for Choctaw brides last week, and none were too poor to raise money for the license.

Will Kruger Back Down?

London, By Cable.—A representative of the Associated Press has learned that the British message to the Transvaal does not demand a reply in 48 hours, the exact wording being a request for "an immediate reply." The message is not an ultimatum in the general sense of the word. It expresses the hope that President Kruger will accept the proposition to "relieve the present tension." The only part which is at all aggressive, is the reiterated declination of the British government to discuss the matter of sovereignty in any shape or form.

Two Americans in Trouble.

Mafeking, by Cable.—Mr. MacArthur, who was recently arrested at Zeerust, in the Transvaal as a spy, and sentenced to a year's imprisonment, claims to be an American citizen. The United States consul at Kimberly is investigating the matter. Mr. Ellis, his former companion, on being discovered at a Boer meeting, in Lady Smith, was tarred and feathered.

Cyclone Sweeps Bermuda.

Island of Bermuda, By Cable.—A cyclone swept over this island Wednesday night. Houses were blown down and others were unroofed. The storm raged the most of the night. No lives were lost but heavy damage was done to public and private property, fruit and cedar trees. The causeway was badly damaged. The storm was the worst known here since the hurricane of 1880. In fact many of the inhabitants say it exceeded the gale of 1880 in violence.

STUDENTS AT THE UNIVERSITY.

Opening Breaks all Records From Point of Attendance.

The University opened Monday with an attendance that breaks all records before or since the war. Four hundred and seventeen students had registered by Saturday afternoon. This is a gain of eighty-two over last year at this time, great as the numbers then—a gain of twenty-five persons.cent.

There are one hundred and ninety-seven new students already registered, representing eighty-seven counties, eleven States and Japan. There is a notable increase in law and medicine. The men are well prepared and enter the regular courses reflecting great credit on preparatory schools.

The buildings are full and the town is filling rapidly. The beautiful Carr building is sadly needed, and other dormitories besides. The picked youth of the State are there, full of enthusiasm and ready to work. Every train brings many more, and all next week the numbers will grow. All delayed students should come on at once.

Negro Girl Killed in Salisbury.

Ada Bennett, a colored girl of about 17 years of age, was shot and instantly killed at Salisbury Saturday night by a negro named John Farrow, who drives for Mr. W. G. Newman. Farrow and the girl met near the corner of Branks and Lane streets. They engaged in conversation, and passers by heard the girl ask Farrow to change some money for her. He took the money—about a quarter—and started off. She called him and said to him: "You don't mean to take my money." He came back and said, "Hush. Did you say anything to me?" Just as he said the words there was the report of a pistol, and the girl fell to the ground. A number of persons were passing, all of whom rushed to the spot where the girl fell. Dr. J. W. Long was of the number. The girl breathed for a few minutes but life was practically extinct from the moment the ball struck her, it having passed through her heart. Farrow ran as soon as he did the shooting, but returned with one of the Messrs. Newman. He said the shooting was accidental; that he was flourishing the pistol as a bluff, when it went off. The man was arrested and placed in jail.

Key and Company Compromised.

Winston-Salem, Special—Captain R. B. Glenn, who returned from Washington city Saturday morning says that a compromise was effected Friday in the case of Key & Co., the rectifying distillery firm of Statesville, whose plant was recently seized by revenue officers. The company offered to pay the government $2,400 for exemption from prosecution for alleged irregularities. Collector Harkins recommended that this offer be accepted and Captain Glenn succeeded in getting an order issued releasing Key & Co.'s property.

Cartridge in His Pipe.

A special from Greensboro to the Raleigh Post says:

There was an explosion at the steam laundry Saturday morning that might easily have resulted fatally, though, fortunately, no one was hurt. Mr. E. A. Miller, the manager, was puffing away at his big clay pipe when there was a bang and the pipe went into a thousand pieces. Upon investigation he found that some one had put half a dozen pistol cartridges in his tobacco box, and one of these had gotten into his pipe.

State Notes.

Jefferson D. Bost, a prominent farmer of Hickory Grove township, Mecklenburg county, was attacked by an infuriated bull. The bull threw him to the ground and gored him so badly that he died within fifteen minutes.

Herbert J. Hirshinger, of Charlotte, formerly second lieutenant of the First North Carolina Volunteers, who served on the staff of Gen. E. P. Pearson in Cuba during the Spanish war, has passed the examination for second lieutenant in the Marine Corps. Mr. Hirshinger was fourth in a class of 25, who took the examination. He will get his commission October 1st.

William Huddleston, father of the girl assaulted by Melville Parker, says he is going to bring suit against the county of Durham for several thousand dollars. Parker was a county chain gang convict when it is alleged that the assault was committed. Huddleston claims that this was a violation of the law on the part of the county.

The vote on the proposition to levy a tax to build a new court house in Alexander county last Thursday was a failure, only 488 votes out of 1,700 were cast for the tax and 34 against it. To become a law it would have been necessary for a majority of the registered votes to be cast for the affirmative.

Never in the history of Cherokee county has there been such an interest in minerals as at the present time. Gold, iron, marble and tole propertias are being worked. There is an unprecedented demand for the talc which is there in abundance.

The grading on the South Carolina and Georgia extension railroad from Marion, N. C., to Johnson City, Tenn., will begin in about ten days. Hands are being employed. It is thought that this movement will induce the Seaboard to consider more seriously extending its line from Rutherfordton to Asheville.

Jones Talks Politics.

London, By Cable.—Senator Jones, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, has arrived here from the continent. He denies that he intends to resign the chairmanship on account of ill health. He says the best physicians assure him that he has no heart trouble and that his condition is due to his nerves. He declares that he has almost recovered and will soon start for home. Referring to the political situation, he said that the Democrats must take positive grounds against imperialism and trusts.

BILL ARP ON DIVORCES.

Says the Increase From Year to Year in Them is Alarming.

WAS DIFFERENT YEARS AGO.

Bill Says He Does Not Know What the Poor Girls Will Do if Matters Do Not Mend. He Writes of the Trusts.

Who are the marriageable girls going to marry? This generation cannot judge the future by the past, for the past does not interest them. The present is their chief concern. Only the old people who married half a century ago can appreciate the contrast between now and then and the change for the worse is alarming. The marriage relation has lost much of its seriousness, its solemnity, its dignity, and consequently, separations and divorces have increased far more rapidly than population. During the past twenty years populations has increased 60 per cent., while divorces have increased 167 per cent. What a record of broken vows and conjugal misery. Dr. Landrum, the eminent Baptist preacher of Atlanta, said in a recent sermon, "Our homes are in peril. The foundations of society are threatened. Marriage is too often a mockery. Divorces are rapidly multiplying in our courts and domestic depravity grows apace."

But legal divorces are but a small proportion of the number of separations, and a still smaller proportion of unhappy married people who suffer and endure their conjugal misery rather than mortify their children or excite a public scandal. A notable lady of our town declared recently that she knew of but two happily married couples in our whole community. Only two who are as loving and devoted as when they steed at the marriage altar. We all know many who if not as happy as when first married, are as loving and kind to each other, and their happiness is only married by the anxieties incident to marriad life.

St. Paul said, "The love of money is the root of all evil," and Ben Franklin said, "The lack of it is the cause of all misery." Neither of these assertions are altogether true, but they approximate the truth. I was ruminating about the greed and selfishness of mankind, for I have been reading about these trusts so much of late that like the City of Shushan, I have become perplexed and don't know what is going to be the end of it. In The Saturday Review of September 2d and 9th, which is a ladies' journal of great excellence, published in Atlanta, there are two articles on trusts, written by Dr. Alfred E. Beddon, an Englishman, I believe, but now a citizen of Atlanta, which for cogent and classic thought excites both admiration and alarm. After setting forth the many evils that will follow these great combinations of capital, he asks, "What is pushing on this mighty movement—this great iceberg that is going counter to powerful currents and billows? Popular denunciation, the press, the enactments of congress and legislatures are like so many waves spending their impotent wrath in vain upon the monster. Trusts will continue to move on. They will grow in power and will in time corral all the wealth, the transportion, the produce of our mines and fields. They will enlist in their service a vast army of toilers, whose derdence on them will be soul-crushing and absolute, and they will bar out another army of would-be toilers, who will have no visible means of support—and then what? To what goal are we hastening? Congress might as well try to prevent the sun from setting on the west, or to stop the down-rushing of Niagara, as to attempt by law to arrest this universal trend of modern commerce towards trust."

Then Dr. Seddon writes of the new factor in American society—the factor of poverty—and says that its presence and its power is not yet realized. He quotes from the address of welcome by the Chicago Federation of Labor to the trades assembly: "We bid you welcome in the names of a hundred monopolists and fifty thousand tramps. Here mammon holds her carnival in palaces, while mothers are heartbroken and children are starving and men look in vain for work. We welcome you in the name of a hundred thousand idle men and to-night we will show you hundreds of strong men lying on the rough stones in the corridors of this very building—no home, no food—men able and willing to work, but for whom there is no work."

In New York city there were over 30,000 families turned out last year for unpaid rent. There were 250 suicides and one person in every ten who dies is buried in the potter's field. Oh, the pity of it—the pity of it! When will the millenium come? Dr. Seddon believes it because he knows that God is good and will not suffer such misery to be prolonged, and because he has promised that all the families of the earth shall be blessed.

I am almost afraid to read such things now. Such pictures of human misery bring sadness and a feeling of despair. Long, long ago I wept over the "Lay of the Laborer," by Tom Hood, when it first appeared in London. That same sad song has gotten over here on this side of the water and now our own strong men are singing:

"Wherever nature needs,
Wherever labor calls,
No job I'll shirk of the hardest work
To shun the workhouse walls;
No alms I ask, give me my task—
Here are the arm, the leg,
The strength, the sinews of a man,
To work and not to beg."

—Bill Arp, in Atlanta Constitution.

YELLOW FEVER SITUATION.

Only One New Place Infected and But One Death There.

Washington, D. C., Special.—The scanty developments in the yellow fever situation last week have given Surgeon Wyman, of the Marine Hospital Service, much encouragement. The fever has made its appearance at only one new place, Pass Christian, Miss., and but one case exists there. The fever is confined to three States, Louisiana, Mississippi and Florida. In Florida not a case has reached the mainland, but the situation in Key West is quite severe, 30 cases being reported. Dr. Trotter reported from Tampa that he had made a house to house inspection in Port Tampa and Port Tampa City, and had visited St. Petersburg, but had found nothing suspicious. No one is allowed to leave Key West without going to the detention camp at Dry Tortugas, unless he is certified as an immune. Egress is not prevented from New Orleans but there is a steamship inspection there of boats bound up the river and no passengers are taken.

Surgeon General Wyman has sent Dr. McGruder from New Orleans to Jackson, Miss., to confer with the authorities there relative to a train inspection service through Mississippi. His surgeons are compelling the observance by the State authorities of the treasury regulations for the isolation and guarding of cases at other points. A dispatch received to-day from Dr. Bruner, at Savannah, says that that city has quarantined against passengers, fruit and manufactured clothing from New Orleans, Mississippi City, Pass Christian and Jackson.

For the week there have been 160 new cases and five deaths at Key West, making 354 cases and 21 deaths since August 21. There has been one case at Miami, one case and one death at Port Tampa City; seven cases and two deaths at New Orleans and one death at Mississippi City.

In the public health report issued this week Colorado is reported to be free from smallpox after an epidemic from March to the middle of August, during which there were 258 cases and 36 deaths. The total number of smallpox cases in the United States this season was 1,081.

The reports received through the consuls show that yellow fever is prevailing in Argentine, Brazil, Columbia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Mexico and San Salvador. Most of the countries only report the deaths, and reports for the last two months show 674 deaths. Between June 10th and August 26th, the date of the last report from Santiago, there were 206 cases and 46 deaths in that city.

In the bubonic plague-stricken countries, the mortality has been very heavy. Out of 1,482 cases in Hong Kong, there were 1,420 deaths, and at Temsui, Japan, out of 2,486 cases there were 1,866 deaths. At Operto, Portugal, the most westerly point touched by the plague out of 51 cases up to August 7, there were 18 deaths. The Marine Hospital Service is taking every precaution to prevent the introduction of the plague either from southern Europe or Africa, where it has gained a foothold, or from the East, through the port of San Francisco. All steamships from Italy, Spain and southern France are being inspected before sailing for the United States.

Thomas H. Heenan, writes a most interesting report from Odessa of the precautions taken in Russia against the introduction of the plague in which he says that there is a general belief in that section of Europe, that with the advent of the Paris Exposition, the plague will be spread all over the continent of Europe, and may even reach the States of North and South America.

Death Sentence Will Stand.

Washington, D. C., Special.—The War Department has received nothing from General Otis regarding press dispatches stating that two soldiers have been sentenced to death for outraging Filipino women. Officers of the department say they have no reason to doubt the report, and believe the president will approve the sentence in order that an example may be made of them.

Big Deal at Winston.

Winston-Salem, N. C., Special.—The Winston Cigarette Machine Company has disposed of all foreign territory to a wealthy English syndicate for about $150,000. The Winston company reserved the United States and Canada and machines for their trade in this territory will continue to be manufactured in this city. The deal was practically consummated in London a few weeks ago by the president of the company, Mr. J. R. Williams, of Fayetteville. Representatives of the London company were here to-day and met the directors of the Winston company, when the finishing touches were put upon the big deal.

Council for Plotters.

Paris, By Cable.—Counsel for persons recently arrested on the charge of plotting to overthrow the republic held a meeting, after which it was decided that the law of 1897 applies to the High Court of Justice, which has been convoked to try the conspirators. Consequently counsel will maintain that they have a right to be present at all interrogatories of their clients. The result of such action will be to enormously prolong the proceedings.

The Reply Defiant.

Cape Town, By Cable.—Further telegrams from Pretoria confirm the forecast of the reply of the Transvaal to Great Britain, which does not accept the demands of the British government as a whole. Great excitement prevails at Pretoria over the consequences which may ensue. The young Boers are asking to be led into the field immediately. It is impossible to predict what will be the situation after the delivery of the reply in London.

THE CAUCASIAN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

BY THE CAUCA I PUBLISHING CO

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

ONE YEAR.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS.....50
THREE MONTHS.....35

Entered at the Post Office in Raleigh N. C. as second-class mail matter

A PERTINENT INQUIRY.

Elsewhere in this issue appears a very timely and pertinent communication from a Cabarrus Populist making inquiry why sections 4 and 5 of Constitutional Amendment were not embodied into one section so as to remove any doubt or danger that may exist in the minds of the people as to the disfranchisement of any white voters in the event that the State Supreme Court should declare section 5 unconstitutional and leave the rest standing. This is a highly important, yea, vital question and we would like to see the Democratic leaders and newspapers explain why these two sections were not joined together when the amendment was framed. This will get at a very important feature of the matter and the motives that actuated them to make separate sections. We do not believe that any good and satisfactory reason can be given for having two distinct sections when one would have removed all trouble. With only ONE SECTION and in the event of the grandfather feature being declared unconstitutional, then the educational qualification would also have been defeated, and no white voter's right would be in danger. We call upon our Democratic contemporaries for an explanation.

HOW TO ASSESS TAXES.

In the recent great law-suit in Asheville, before Judge Simonton, in which the railroads contended that their property ought not to be assessed at full value for taxation purposes, they allege that other property, and especially farms, are not assessed at their full value, and that so long as this is true they (the railroads) have a right to pay taxes on undervalued property.

The real justice in the whole matter would be to assess property for taxation at the value of its productive capacity. In other words, property which pays a ten per cent profit ought to be taxed twice as much as property which pays five per cent. This is just, it is right. Property which, under good management and though circumstances over which that management has no control, pays nothing or is operated at an annual loss, ought to be exempt from taxation, if possible.

In the light of this reasoning, it is plain that the farms of this country only ought to pay a small part of the taxes.

Farming does not pay under the present conditions and they should not be made to pay heavy taxes. The railroads, on the other hand, pay well, and have no right to grumble at present rates and should congratulate themselves if they get off by paying tax only upon their actual value instead of their relative value.

A FIGHT FOR POLITICAL FREEDOM.

The fight now going on in Kentucky by certain Democrats against the infamous election law passed by the Goebel Democrats is increasing in intensity. Mr. P. P. Johnstone, a former chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, is out in a card strongly arraigning this dishonest election law, though the machine of his own party passed it, and it is the law by which this same machine hope to perpetuate themselves in power. But in Kentucky, as in North Carolina, there are Democrats who will not sanction such dishonest methods.

Mr. Johnstone's prominence in the Democratic party of Kentucky gives him the right to be heard, and what he says is of interest to North Carolina Democrats as well as of Kentucky. And for the benefit of North Carolinians we quote the closing paragraph of Mr. Johnstone's appeal:

Can you go before the country as the sponsors of a "force bill" that gives the voters of Kentucky not a ray of hope, that makes no claim or show of fairness, placing exclusively in the hands of three irresponsible persons, named by the authors of the measure itself, the entire election machinery of the State?

The time is on when you must stand unflinchingly for your liberties and your manhood. Tolerate no craven in your midst who boasts openly, or by insinuation, his willingness to steal an election, and let it be understood that any man who commits such a crime does it at his peril. I appeal to all good Democrats to unite in a supreme effort to overthrow this attempt to debauch the ballot by men who have deliberately prepared to deny every political right to those who refuse to join them servilely in their nefarious schemes.

A bloody riot occurred in the mining district at Carterville, Ill., last Sunday. Trouble has been brewing for some time between the white miners at Carterville and the imported negro miners, the white miners refusing to let the negroes come into the town. The riot ensued Sunday, and six negroes were killed and others wounded. How unfortunate for the negro miners that mayor Waddell, of Wilmington was not there to champion their cause, and encourage them by saying they should be protected, even if it were necessary to call out every able-bodied man in Carterville.

TRUSTS DISCUSSIONS.

This is the season of Trust Conferences. One was was held last week in Chicago, and another opened yesterday in St. Louis. The Chicago Conference was called together by the Civic Federation of Chicago, and the delegates were appointed by the Governors. The one now in session at St. Louis is the one proposed some time ago by Governor Sayers, of Texas, and is composed of different Governors with their Attorney Generals.

While these conferences have no power to accomplish anything definite, it is a very hopeful indication of the determination of the people to put a stop if possible (and it is possible) to the Trust.

The sentiment ageinst this commercial despot has been growing stronger among the people every year since the People's Party pointed out the danger of and made the first attack upon it, until to-day the opposition against it is almost unanimous.

But there is yet much difference of opinion as to how to remove the trust.

THE CAUCASIAN submits that the People's Party platform offers the correct solution. Let the government control the instruments of commerce, that is to say, let the government alone issue money, let it own and operate the transportation lines of the country, and also own and operate the more rapid means of communication as it owns and operates the post offices.

These instruments of commerce under government control would mean that the government would perform its whole constitutional duty of commerce; but these same instruments of regulating commerce in private hands are the means by which trusts are built. Thus by removing them from private hands, we remove the cause of trusts.

THE GNAT AND THE CAMBEL.

It was in the name of "White Supremacy", of course, that the Red Shirters at Wilmington in Nov. 1898, under command of Gen. After Office Waddell, committed that inhuman butchery of inuocent and defenceless negroes, which has left such an enduring stain upon the record of the State.

But, pray, what high and lofty purpose is it that now actuates the warlike chief of Wilmington in threatening to call out his braves and start again upon the war-path? A recent dispatch from Wilmington explains:

WILMINGTON, N. C., September 16.—Special.—There is considerable apprehension here to-night of a serious clash between local stevedors and a colony of sixty negroes brought here by Messrs. J. H Sloan & Co., extensive cotton exporters, of this city, to operate the Wilmington cotton compress.

Local stevedores are indignant that work was not given them and have warned those brought here that they must leave the city at once.

It was necessary this afternoon for Mayor Waddell to go the compress and in a speech reassure the operatives, especially those imported, that they and families would be protected "if it required calling into service every able-bodied man in Wilmington."

Now it will be remembered that during the last campain it was circulated that the people of Wilmington were done with the negroes, even as servants, and that a movement was started to import white laborers to take their places.

This was probably one of the many campaign stories sent out by the "white supremacy" crowd to give some sort of justification to their highhanded methods. But no sooner were the Waddelites established in office, the (white supremacy they were seeking) than they began to consider ways and means of keeping the negro in Wilmington, and we have it stated in above the dispatch that negroes have even been imported into Wilmington. And even more, astonishing as it may seem, Mayor Waddell, the Great Chief of the "White Supremacy Red Shirters" has taken it upon himself to make a speech to these imported negroes in which he assured them that he would protect them even if to do so required calling into service every able-bodied man in Wilmington. Now when we consider that if it were not for negro labor, which can be gotten cheaper, white labor would have a better show, it appears that Mr. Waddell (having gotten his office) is this time ready to don the red shirt in defence of the supremacy of negro labor over white.

But the Mayor of Wilmington has done something else in connection with this recent trouble deserving mention. He has issued a Proclamation offering reward for arrest of any who disturb the imported negroes, and the preamble of this Proclamation is such rich reading that we give it to our readers. It as follows:

Whereas, certain persons, whose names are unknown to the Mayor, went, armed, to a house where some laborers from Norfolk were staying last night, and threatened to kill them if they did not leave the city today, (although said laborers had violated no law); and whereas such acts are not only criminal, but base and cowardly, and are calculated to ruin the business and dishonor the character of this community; and whereas said laborers have been induced to remain here under promise of protection from the Mayor, who is determined to discover, if possible, these violators of law and punish them, now therefore, etc.,

Had such a reward been offered on the morning of Nov. 11, 1898, Mr. Waddell himself would have been subject to arrest for there is not a single indictment in the above proclamation which would not apply with tenfold greater force to him and his band of Red Shirters than to the culprits he now seeks to arrest.

Mayor Waddell's Red Shirters did not only "threaten" but actually murdered a lot of the laborers of Wilmington "although said laborers had violated no law"; and were not such acts "base cowardly and criminal," and were they not alone calculated to, but did they not in a large measure ruin the business and in a larger measure dishonor the character of Wilmington?

Mayor Waddell should either put himself and his associates under arrest for last fall's work, or be more lenient to his successors in anarchy.

Tonight

If your liver is out of order, causing Biliousness, Sick Headache, Heartburn, or Constipation, take a dose of

Hood's Pills

On retiring, and tomorrow your digestive organs will be regulated and you will be bright, active and ready for any kind of work. This has been the experience of others; it will be yours. HOOD'S PILLS are sold by all medicine dealers. 25 cts.

THE OBSERVER HIT IN A TENDER SPOT.

The following yelp from the Charlotte Observer is proof positive that the facts contained in the CAUCASIAN'S editorial hit that paper in a tender spot:

General Mercier Jonause-Esterhazy-Du Paty de Clam Butler, late fusionist ally of Claud Bernard and Jim Young, is foaming at the mouth in this week's CAUCASIAN because the Observer has recently expressed the hope that the Democratic party would not build its platform of one plank alone—free silver—but would emphasize also the anti-trust issues. This snap and snarl exhibition is the most recent case of hydrophobia we recollect to have noticed.

In his speech before the Trust Conference at Chicago, Mr. Bryan opposed the idea that protection is responsible for trusts. He said he did not believe that all trusts could be destroyed by putting all trust made articles on the free list, "because if an article can be produced in this country as cheaply as it can be produced abroad, then the trust could exist without any tariff at all, though it could not extort so much." This declaration of Mr. Bryan's will, we have no doubt, be received with bad grace by the class of Democrats who are so anxious to revive the tariff fight; but as Mr, Bryan said; "We cannot destroy monopoly until we lay the axe at the root of the tree," and the tariff scale won't do it. In this same speech and in the same connection Mr. Bryan declared that "discrimination by railroads has been a great aid in building up trusts." Mr. Bryan is right: private management of railroads has contributed, perhaps more than any other means, to the upbuilding of trusts, and government ownership and control of railroads will remove one of the chief causes.

It seems that the A and M College is about to lose a part of its tract, owing to the negligence of somebody; but it does not seem possible that this negligence is traceable to Democrats, though it dated back to 1886. The whole trouble is that the deed to the tract was never registered and is not registered yet, though it is thirteen years old. Subsequently in July of this year, the original owner resold a part of the tract and the deed of the secton sale is registered; and holder of the deed claims property.

There certainly was gross negligence somewhere; but, we repeat, we do not see how such competent people as Democratic officials could be responsible for it.

The Board of Directors of the Pententiary are considering what to do with the shirt factory. We take the liberty of suggesting that they begin the manufacture of red shirts for the next campaign. They ought to be able to make a contract with Chairman Simmons that would pay them well.

The Right to Think, Speak and Vote.

It will be foolish for any party to make a campaign in the State solely for or against the proposed amendment. That alone will not free the State of negro domination and give it pure white supremacy. Neither will it lessen taxes and free the State from trusts, combines and ring rule. The Populist party will discuss the amendment and will be able to prove that it is not what the people want and must have. The Populist party will contend that every man, white man, of every party should have the right to think, speak and vote on this and all other questions as he pleases, regardless of party platforms or drunken roughs and red shirts. The Populist party believes in "a government of, for and by the people," and will not show its weakness by an attempt to prevent a free, fair expression of the people at the ballot box.—Times Mercury.

How Party Lines are Loosening.

Morganton Herald.

Mr. Thomas Patton, of Asheville, is out in a card announcing his intention to oppose the constitutional amendment. Mr. D. M. Luther, of the same city, had previously spoken to the same effect. On the other hand Judge Starbuck, ex-Congressman Settle, and Gen. Andy Duval Cowles, all prominet Republicans, are outspoken for the amendment. We do not believe our side has lost anything in the change of players thus far, though we are willing to to call it even.

COLONIZATION OF THE NEGRO RACE. NO. 8

THE ONLY RATIONAL HOPE FOR THE

Political, Social, and Industrial Renovation of North Carolina, and of the South. Will be Found in the Gradual Deportation and Settlement of the Afro-Americans, Upon Some Portion of the Public Domain, Outside the Limits of the United States, Where They Shall be Free to Govern Themselves, Under the National Protectorate.

Editor CAUCASIAN.]

After probing, as I have been trying to do, to the very bottom of our wretched Political, Social, and Industrial Condition, your readers had a right to expect that I should locate for them the seat of the Allpervading Malady. And this I believe I have done. For if I have not made a false diagnosis, the very PLAGUE-SPOT, and true focal center of the disease, is to be found in CHEAP-FREE-NEGRO-LABOR. To this we have been sacrificing all our natural advantages, and unexampled resources. But in saying this, I am bringing no accusation against the Negro himself, for if I did he would be acquitted on three separate, and distinct grounds. For in the first place, he is not responsible for being cheap, and is only cheap because he cannot help it. Nor is he responsible for being free, since he was not made free on account of any merit of his own, but had his freedom thrust upon him. Neither is he responsible for being a Negro, for I dare say he feels that he is a Negro, rather by accident than design, and would have preferred to have been a white man, if he had been consulted. In a word he is a Cheap-Free-Negro IN SPITE OF HIMSELF. And yet because of his natural incongruity, as well as his total want of harmony, with his present environment, he has become altogether an obstruction, and very much of a nuisance, partly in spite of himself, and partly also on account of himself. At any rate, the time has come, when in the opinion of all political parties, some disposition or other must be made of him.

The Democratic party has been the first to lead off in this direction, but in trying to ADJUST HIS POSITION it has LOST ITS OWN. Its attitude in respect to him is ludicrously untenable, and is nothing more or less than an attempt to WORK A CONTRADICTION, and in such a way AS TO HAVE HIM, and NOT TO HAVE HIM, at one and the same time. In other words it desires him above all earthly possessions—its attachment for him indeed is but the old story of Damon and Pythias modernized—and yet it cannot get its full consent to take him JUST AS HE IS, unless he could see his way clear to vote the Democratic ticket! That, indeed, would render him altogether acceptable to the Democratic party, while the People's Party, it is hoped, does not desire him on any terms—either as a political equal or a political serf—but wishes to be rid of him forever.

To fix his status, for all time to come, the Democratic party, after hard travail and protracted labor, has brought forth a Suffrage Amendment, which it presents as its ultimatum, subject of course to ratification by the people. This it does out of the plenitude of its omnipotence, and the magnitude of its benevolence! As such we must accept it. And now, that I am at last brought face-to-face with this Amendment—a thing which I have longed to do—I weigh well my words, when I say, that it is a BILL OF ABOMINATIONS, of which every part, by most skillful contrivance, reflects discredit upon every other part, and upon its authors. Its authors, with one or two exceptions, are the Fify-Five Attorneys—orshall I call them Lawyers—who hold seats in the pending General Assembly, counselled and abetted by many who have had themselves incorporated under the name and style of "THE BAR ASSOCIATION OF NORTH CAROLINA," and of whom, when all shall have been gotten into one fold, little and big, there will be about a thousand, more or less, dispersed throughout the State, and the cry is still they come! But let me make a distinction here. For in its advocacy of this Amendment, there are, I am happy to say, many honorable exceptions in this once honorable profession, and enough of them, I trust, to rescue the profession itself from the shame and disgrace that are being brought upon it.

But returning to the Amendment itself, my present purpose is to evicerate the thing, and spreading its viscera upon a table, so to speak, to invite the reader to take a GOOD LOOK at them! He will find—

(1) That it is a flagrant violation of Article XV of the U. S. Constitution, which is written in the following words, that are so few and plain, that the wayfaring man, though a fool, need not err in construing them—

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote, shall not be denied, or abridged, by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this Article, by appropriate legislation.

This is the whole of the Article, and short as it is, this Amendment conflicts with every part of it. Such is both, its avowed intent and its practical operation. But to do its framers justice, I must say, that they have shown no sort of shamefacedness about this thing. For if hypocracy be the homage, which vice pays to virtue, this Amendment does not possess even the merit of disingenuousness. It is, in truth, a bold and brazen Ordinance of Nullification, and nothing more. As such it presents so ominous an aspect, as to recall mournful memories. And if I did not know, that its authors were prepared to run at the first volley I would believe that they were preparing to precipitate us, into another Devil's Dance of a Revolution, and not such as the "Peter Funk" Revolution of 1898, but the more tragic one of 1861.

They insist, that Article XV does not confer the right to vote, upon either race, or upon any person whatsoever. And in saying this they speak truth. But they speak a falsehood, as often as they deny, that it does enjoin AND COMPEL ABSOLUTE ELECTIVE EQUALITY for both races. And this Suffrage Amendment, by attempting to set up a kind of double-standard, that is to say, by prescribing an educational qualification for one race, and not for the other, violates this equality. Hence its unconstitutionality.

In order to mystify the question, the authors of this Amendment contend that it does not disfranchise the Negro, SIMPLY AND SOLELY, because he is a Negro, And that is true. But it is equally true, that it does disfranchise him, PARTLY AND ONLY, because he is a Negro. Thus: Under this Amendment illiteracy, alone, does not disqualify, for all illiterate white men can vote. Neither does negro-blood, alone disqualify, for educated Negroes can vote. But to disfranchise a man, under this double-faced and double-dealing Amendment, he must be BOTH AN ILLITERATE AND A NEGRO, which forces the question of race into this controversy, which by violating the equality prescribed in Article XV vitiates section 5 of the Amendment. Surely it does not require more than the analytical powers of a child, to penetrate such a sophism as this.

There is still another way in which the unconstitutionality, and even absurdity, of this Suffrage Amendment can be made to appear. For it must always be borne in miud, that Article XV U S. Constitution was so framed, as to protect the elective franchise, not of the negro race only, but of the white race equally. The language of the Article itself, the debates upon it, and all the circumstances surrounding its adoption, show this. For at that time, there were three Southern States, of whose population a majority were Negroes, while in three others, the numbers of Whites and Blacks were nearly equal. Thus: South Carolina had 289,792 Whites, and 415,814 Negroes; Mississippi had 308 721 Whites, and 444,201 Negroes: And Louisana had 362,705 Whites, and 364,-210 Negroes.

Now, therefore, SUPPOSE that in any one of these States, Mississippi for instance—for, although a stronger case, I abhor to use the names of South Carolina and Ben Tillman, when it can be avoided—the Negroes being largely in the ascendency, as they were, had sought to disfranchise all illiterate white men, it would only have been necessary for them to copy, or invent section 5 of the Suffrage Amendment—its Grandfather Clause—and change JUST ONE WORD in it, which would not have affected its constionality in the least, and the thing would have been done, provided always, that a thing so vile, and vindictive, was then, is now, or ever could be law, in this country. For by the use of a single negative, that is to say, by substituting the word "disqualified," for the word "entitled," our own beautiful Grandfather Clause would read as follows:

ARTICLE VI.

SECTION 5. No person who was on Jan. 1 1867, or at any time prior thereto, "disqualified" to vote, under the laws of any state in the United States, wherein he then resided, and no lineal descendant of any such person, shall be denied the right to register, and vote, at any election in this State, by reason of his failure to possess the educational qualification prescribed in section 4 of this Article.

Thus by simply borrowing "our own devilish invention to plague us with," all the Negroes in Mississippi, would hove been clothed with the elective franchise, and all illiterate white men would have been robbed of it.

Here then is just one question which I desire to ask our Bar Association, and it is this: Can it furnish me the name of any member of that Corporation, who has the hardihood to affirm, if the negroes of Mississippi had thus copied, or invented, Section 5 of this Amendment—by changing a single word, but preserving ITS WHOLE SPIRIT and without impairing its legality—that it would have been consistent with Article XV U. S. Constitution, and that the white men of Mississippi would have been entitled to no relief? I pause to hear his name announced, since it is always important to know, who is the BIGGEST LIAR, in a state as big as North Carolina.

Oh! what a tangled web they weave
When first they practice to deceive!

But is there no escape, for these dodging and slippery Attorneys, who constitute so large a proportion of the present General Assembly, from a dilema such as this? Yes, certainly. A Hindoo Juggler can swallow, or seem to swallow, naked swords, and coals of fire, and so can a Juggling Attorney. And from this dilemma he can find a way of escape. For there is another case on record, that is on all-fours with this. And it is a celebrated case. It is a leading case. It is one of which it can be said, as was said by Chief Justice Pearson of the case of Hoke vs Henderson, "that it is a mine of learning." It is a case that was reported by Noah Webster, and can be found near the end of a Blue Back Spelling-Book, that bears his honored name. I regret that I, having mislaid my brief, cannot cite the page. But it is the case of An Honest Farmer vs A Lawyer Not So Honest. The matter in controversy was a claim for damages for the goring of an Ox by a Bull. In reading that case, one can not help being struck with admiration, at the dexterity with which the Farmer uses the weapons of his adversary—a dexterity equal to that with which Hamlet exchanges swords with Laertes—and pins the Shyster to the wall, But NOT TO HOLD HIM THERE. Oh no! For the Pettifogger then, as now, covered himself with a principle of law that has ever since been summed up in the legal maxim "o-i-r-c-u-m-s-t-a-n-c-e-s a-l-t-e-r c-a-s-e-s!" And that is the only principle of law which underlies this whole Suffrage Amendment.

(2) Again: This Suffrage Amendment dishonors the people of the State, since it is a distinct repudiation of the pledge, which she gave, when in company with the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and Louisana, she re-entered the American Union, under the Enabling Act of June 25th 1868, that Act being supplementary to the Reconstruction Acts of March 2 and March 23d 1867. The "fundimental condition" named in the Act of June 25th 1868, and upon which North Carolina was re-admitted to the Union, was in the following words—

Its Constitution shall never be so amended or changed, as to deprive any citizen, or class of citizens of the United States of the right to vote, who are entitled to vote by the Constitution herein recognized.

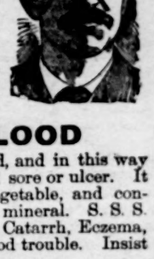
Now I do not need to be reminded, that a sovereign State, when once rehabilitated, may by reason of her sovereignty, repudiate many of her solemn obligations, and may even repudiate her honest debts. Nor do I need to be reminded, that this Enabling Act might under favorable circumstances, have served the purpose of a Democratic Platform, as being a thing very convenient to GET IN ON, but not TO STAND ON. But the right to repudiate is not reserved in this case, since the General Government in Article XV, is DEALING DIRECTLY WITH ITS OWN CITIZENS, and is, vested with all the power, that is to be found in whatever it may adjudge be to "appropriate legislation." It is true that the conditions imposed by the Enabling Act were harsh, and vindictive, and even degrading, No one knows that better, or feels it stronger than I do But that is not a question now. And the only question then was, whether a conquered people should accept them, as being lesser evils than a continuance of military rule. And having once accepted them what is now to be gained by an exhibition of Punic Faith, which is equally impotent and gratuitous? And was no equivalent received? Did we not thereby procure a seat in the United States Senate for Matt W. Ransom?—and was not that seat filled for twenty-four years, continuously, by our own delectable Matt?

RUNNING SORE ON HIS ANKLE.

After Six Years of Intense Suffering, Promptly Cured By S. S. S.

Obstinate sores and ulcers which refuse to heal under ordinary treatment soon become chronic and deep-seated, and are a sure sign that the entire circulation is in a depraved condition. They are a severe drain upon the system, and are constantly sapping away the vitality. In every case the poison must be eliminated from the blood, and no amount of external treatment can have any effect.

There is no uncertainty about the merits of S. S. S.; every claim made for it is backed up strongly by convincing testimony of those who have been cured by it and know of its virtues by experience.



Mr. L. J. Clark, of Orange Courthouse, Va., writes:

"For six years I had an obstinate, running ulcer on my ankle, which at times caused me intense suffering. I was so disabled for a long while that I was wholly unfit for business. One of the best doctors treated me constantly but did me no good. I then tried various blood remedies, without the least benefit. S. S. S. was so highly recommended that I concluded to try it, and the effect was wonderful. It seemed to get right at the seat of the disease and force the poison out, and I was soon completely cured." Swift's Specific—

S. S. S. FOR THE BLOOD

—drives out every trace of impurity in the blood, and in this way cures permanently the most obstinate, deep-seated sore or ulcer. It is the only blood remedy guaranteed purely vegetable, and contains not a particle of potash, mercury, or other mineral. S. S. S. cures Contagious Blood Poison, Scrofula, Cancer, Catarrh, Eczema, Rheumatism, Sores, Ulcers, Boils, or any other blood trouble. Insist upon S. S. S.; nothing can take its place.

Valuable books mailed free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga.

(3) Again: I object to this Suffrage Amendment, because it imposes a Property Qualification. I know this is denied by its authors, but their denial is worth nothing, for the reason that whoever denies it is either a fool or has never paid a poll tax in his life. In face of their denial, I boldly affirm, that money is Property, and that Taxes are Money, and therefore, that the prepayment of the Poll-tax IS A PROPERTY QUALIFICATION. It is not a very large one, it is true, but that is its meanest feature. It is so small in fact, as to be directed, mainly, at poor white men, as well as the negroes, the former of whom it strikes over the shoulders of the latter. In my opinion it is not only punitive, but in the highest degree oppressive, that the non-payment of any tax, whether great or small, should work a forfeiture of all of a man's political rights, since, in any case, it may be the misfortune and not the fault, of the delinquent. This Amendment however, confounds the innocent with the guilty, and places them all in the same category with the perjurer the incindiary, the murderer, the ravisher, and—I wish I could add, but can not—the BALLOT-BOX-STUFFER. For I cannot think, that Poverty ought to be treated as the Greatest of Crimes, even in a State so abounding in wealth, and so overflowing with riches, as North Carolina is NOW, and is likely to be for some time to come! For if that is not PLUTOCRACY-IN-A-VERY-SMALL SCALE, what is it? Still if the prepayment of ALL TAXES had been made the Property Qualification, and TAX DODGERS in general, and large tax-dodgers IN CHIEF, had been included in the disability along with the Poll-tax delinquents, there would have been some sense and consistency in the Amendment, since, in that case, the poor man's tax, like the widow's mite, would have weighed as much when put in the scale, and would HAVE WEIGHED NO MORE WHEN TAKEN OUT OF IT, than the rich man's largess.

From what is said, the intelligent reader can not misunderstand me as speaking, in extenuation of tax-delinquency of any kind. For the object, of the Poll tax provision of this Amendment, is not to collect that tax, but just the opposite. Its hidden purpose is to defeat its collection, by taking from the State its power for enforcing its payment, except as against assessed property. It proposes, in effect, a BARTER OF TAXES FOR VOTES and says to the poor white man as well as to the negro, you shall not have to pay any poll tax, as long as you will consent not to vote—SO STAY AWAY FROM THE POLLS, for WE DON'T WANT SUCH FELLOWS AS YOU THERE, any WAY. In this way, the Democratic party would take money that ought to go into the public treasury, and use it as A CAMPAIGN FUND TO KEEP MEN FROM VOTING. And thus, in the form of Political Indulgences, are the rights and responsibilities of men to be turned into merchandise, than which, nothing more revolting has been seen, since the time when Religious Indulgences were sold in the market place, in a manner so open and scandalous, as to summon Martin Luther from the cell of a Monk and make him the greatest of Reformers.

(4) Again: This Suffrage Amendment is a revival of Knownothingism in North Carolina, and in its most malignant form, since it sacrifices upon the altar of W-h-i-t-e S-u-p-r-e-m-a-c-y! as many perhaps, as seventy-five per cent.—not of foreigners arriving or to arrive but—of our foreigh-born fellow-citizens already residing among us. It is true that there are not very many of these, and the more is the pity, since it is by something MORE THAN A COINCIDENCE, that we find North Carolina in the roll of States highest IN ILLITERACY, and lowest in her PER CAPITA OF WEALTH, and lowest also in the PERCENTAGE OF HER FOREIGN-BORN POPULAKION. In 1890, the number of this victimized class was only 5,209, but of these it is safe to say, that seventy-five per cent. hold Certificates of Naturalization, dated since Jan. 1 1867. And these, together with their native-born descendents, are probably not more than 20,000 to-day. But to them all, both sire and son, this educational qualification applies, and with the more shameful injustice, since with a large proportion of them, ours was not their native language. It is therefore pertinent to inquire, What will the gallant Irishman and the sturdy German—who have been always foremost to lead the forlorn hope, of this Party of Proscription, that is now masquerading in the name of Democracy—going to think of this attempt, to place them and their Children upon an exact equality with full-blooded Negroes! And what will they say of the effort, which these POLITICAL Resurrectionists are making to exhume from the grave this corpse of Knownothingism, which we supposed, that we had buried forever, as far back as 1856? They will answer these questions at the ballot-box

(5), Again: This Suffrage Amendment certainly endangers, if it does not as certainly disfranchise, all illiterate White Voters in North Carolina amounting to 50,000 or more, for it is difficult to say just how many of us will be able to pass the Civil Service Examination of Democratic Registrars, since that will depend very largely upon the politics of the applicant. It is true, that Section 5 makes a pretense of protecting them. But how will it be when that Section shall be stricken out? Will the remainder of the Amendment be left standing? Its authors say it will not, but of all men they are the last, who should be heard, or believed, upon that question. My own opinion is, that with that Section eliminated, the remainder of the Amendment will stand. And I think it ought to stand, as a warning at least, for whoever, being eudangered by it, shall walk into such a trap, deserves to be caught in it. And it is to be hoped, that it was the illiterate White Voters whom Solomon had in view, when he said "In vain is the net spread in sight of any bird."

It is difficult for any fair-minded man, to reach any other conclusion, in respect to this Section 5 For with that Section stricken out the symmetry and completeness of what is left are not broken. With that one plank removed the box fits down tongued and grooved at every joint. And inasmuch as the Amendment would have been valid, with Section 5 omitted altogether, why should it be less valid, after that Section has been stricken out? The educational qualification which is prescribed in Section 4 is not in conflict with Article XV, because it applies to both races. But Section 5 attempts to do an unlawful thing, BY MAKING AN EXCEPTION WHICH IS UNEQUAL AND DISCRIMINATIVE, and hence it is violative of Article XV, and void. Why, therefore, should that part of the Amendment which is illegal and bad, invalidate that part which is legal and good? For if that be so what becomes of that principle of law, that UTILE PER INUTILE NON VITIATUR?

The QUESTION OF INTENTION, both of the law-maker and of the voter, can not be enquired into. In the case of the law-maker it would be inadmissible as well as unsafe, since it might reveal an intention that he would be glad to conceal. And in the case of the voter it is inadmissable, as well as useless, since any illiterate white voter who should vote for this Amendment, could hardly be said to have intelligence enough to know what he was doing.

The illiterate White Voter should remember that he is to-day IN POSSESSION, not of a statutory privilege but, of a constitutional right, which he is invited to put to the hazzard of a judicial decision. For he is seriously asked, by voting for this Amendment, to enter SUIT AGAINST HIMSELF and to bring an action of Ejectment, in the name of John Doe vs John Doe to try the title to his own property. Before doing this he should remember that there is in the administration of justice that which lawyers boast of as "the glorious uncertainty of the law." Ought he, therefore, be willing to trust that glorious uncertainty? And if he is foolish enough to trifle with his own liberties in this way ought he to be wicked enough to trifle with the liberties of others? For he should remember, that Liberty has often been ensnared and lost by thoughtlessness, thus sharing the fate of the beautiful Ginevra, who on her wedding-day, dressed in her bridal robe, and fleeing from her merry-making friends, concealed herself in an oaken chest.—

Fluttering with joy, the happiest of the happy,
When a SPRING-LOCK that lay in AMBUSH there,
FASTENED HER DOWN FOREVER.

R. B. DAVIS.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

WHAT A PROMINET WESTERN DEMOCRAT SAYS ABOUT IT.

Mr. Dillon M. Luther, President of the Zeb Vance Democratic Club, Tells Why he Can.ot Support it.

The Asheville Gazett (Dem.)

We publish below a letter from Mr. Dillion M. Luther on the Constitutional Amendment. It is significant in many ways.

Dillion M. Luther has been a life long Democrat. He has long been a party leader in western North Carolina, and the most active and effective organizer of the party's forces that Buncombe county possesses. Through his individual efforts chiefly the largest and strongest Democratic club in North Carolina was organized during the last presidential campaign. We had an enrolled membership under Mr. Luther's leadership and presidency of more than eleven hundred voters. For two years Mr. Luther has been president of the Zeb Vance Club, the only Democratic Club in Asheville. The success of the Democratic party and its principles have been vital to him, and he has won leadership in this county and district by persistent, efficient and self sacrificing work for the party. He was the candidate for major two years ago; was the Democrat candidate opposed to Col. V. S. Lusk for the legislature, and has since sevved a term as city attorney. It is a Democrat who sees a violation of the principles of the party and of its faith with the people and confidence in their judgement that he opposes the scheme of disfranchisement concocted in the legislature. His opposition to the measure, as is well know in this community, is not a new thing. It is as old as the measure itself. Mr. Luther has talked very frankly in opposition to the scheme of the party leaders to follow in the footsteps of Tillman to gain political supremacy at the expense of Democratic principles and in defiance of their own pledges. At the request of the Gazette Mr. Luther has written out his views briefly for publication. They are as follows:

To the Editor of the Gazette.

In obedience to the dictates of an honest conscience, I shall oppose the adoption of the proposed amendment to our state constitution, restricting suffrage.

In taking this course I know I invite the caustic censure of a majority of my party associates, but when consideration is taken of the action of our last legislature in its disregard of certain campaign pledges upon which the Democratic majority in that body was secured, I know the integrity and honor of my fellow citizen will be generous in their criticism of my course.

From the date of Chairman Simmons' letter to the voters of the State, assuring the public that, in the event of Democratic success, no effort would be made to abridge in any way the suffrage rights of any voter, either white or colored, we had the best argument of our opponents against our right to control the state completely answered.

With this menace to the rights of our unfortunate illiterate voters removed, the duty of majority of the qualified voters of the State was made clear.

The object of our contest in that campaign was to rescue the State and county governments from the incompetent hands into which they had fallen. To do this with an avowed purpose of restricting suffrage to a class, was at that time considered by every Democrat having an interest in the campaign an insurmountable barrier in the way of our success. And so far as my knowledge extends, there was not a candidate for any position, or a campaign orator, or newspaper within the State, that did not most earnestly and emphatically disavow any such a purpose on the Democratic party, and pledged its legislation if successful, against such a policy.

How well those anti-election pledges were kept by the legislature is a matter of history, and is now before us for ratification.

As one believing in political honesty, as well personal honesty, I do not believe the common people of the great Democratic party should be committed or forced to the ratification of this monstrous measure.

The Democracy of Jefferson, Jackson, Bryan and Vance stand upon the housetops and the battlements of liberty, proclaiming to the world, the universal political freedom of all mankind, with "equal rights to all and special privileges to none", while the Democracy of Tillman and others hides itself behind unjust laws, and restricts the privileges of citizenship to the classfied few, who believe as it does, and will follow at the bidding of the acknowledged masters. The type of North Carolina's Democracy has always been the former, and I refuse to believe that the latter can now be substituted at the bidding of those who seek through such measures as this proposed suffrage amendment, to foist it upon our party and State, even at the dictation of party leaders.

Space in your valuable paper forbids that I, at this time, attempa to give all my reasons for parting ways with my party on this question. The manifest unconstitutionality, which section five of the proposed amendment makes with the constitution of the United States, and the great danger which lies in an unfavorable opinion by our national supreme court upon this section, and the strong probability that lies in the maintenance of the remainder of the amendment, whereby illiterate white and colored votes are left alike without the privilege of the ballots, should be sufficient cause in the minds of all patriots for the damning of the entire measure.

I have carefully read every article yet offered by the friends of the amendment, and to my mind, I have got to see the first expression from any of them that would convince the most credulous layman that there is even a remnant of hope that section five can stand the test of an honest judicial opinion.

In fact, not one of the friends of the amendment have ever touched the vital point in the case, and to my mind, it seems clear from all the works I have been able to find upon the subject, that when this matter is brought before the courts of the country, its legality will not stand.

There are many other points of objection to this proposed iniquity that I hope to be heard upon, as the contest for its adoption or rejection progresses. In conclusion, I wish to say, that in faithful adherence to the doctrine and discipline, when not in opposition to the patriotism of the Democratic party, and in love for those time honored principals and in faith in their final triumph, I yield to none in my most sacred devotion. But when I see its cause so maliciously deflected from its time honored land marks, as is proposed by this un-Democratic proposition, I feel it my patriotic duty to consecrate the best efforts of my life to prevent the perfection of a scheme so full of danger to our people and state as the adoption of this proposed amendment.

Respectfully,
DILLON M. LUTHER.
Asheville, N. C, Aug. 31, 1899.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth,

Be sure and use that old and well tried remedy, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. 25 cts. per bottle.

When a man takes your hand with a firm, cordial grasp, it is a sure sign that his heart is full, or his purse empty.

Spains Greatest Need.

Mr. R. P. Olivia, of Barcelona, Spain, spends his winters at Aiken, S. C. Weak nerves had caused severe pains in the back of his head. On using Electric Bitters, America's greatest Blood and Nerve Remedy, all pain soon left him. He says this grand medicine is what his country needs. All America knows that it cures liver and kidney trouble, purifies the blood, tones up the stomach, strengthns the nerves, puts vim, vigor and new life into every muscle, nerve and organ of the body. If weak, tired or ailing you need it. Every bottle guaranteed only 50 cents. Sold by all Druggists.

A BARGAIN.

I have a 15 horse-power engine, good as new, built by Richmond Locomotive and Machine Works, which I will sell at a bargain. For price etc., address J. C. WILLIAMS, Rose Hill, N. C

DROPSY CURED with vegetable Remedies. Have cured many thousand cases called hopeless. In ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms removed. Testimonials and TEN DAYS treatment free. DR. H. H. GREEN'S SONS Box K. Atlanta, Ga.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. DR. B. M. WOOLLEY CO. Atlanta, Ga. Office

THE CAUCASIAN.

Raleigh, N. C., ... Sept. 21, 1899

The State Fair.

Beginning October 16, promises to be the best in many years. The management are making special efforts to make the Fair a big success; and already the outlook is so good as to make this success assured. Special rates of one cent a mile from all points in the State have been secured for Wednesday and Thursday, the two biggest days, while greatly reduced rates can be had during the whole week. The premium offers will amount to more than five thousand dollars. Special attention will be paid to exhibit of resources and products of the State; and the many amusements will be pleasing and diversified. All who can possibly do so should avail themselves of the opportunity to come. All communications with reference to the Fair should be addressed to Joseph E. Pogue, Secretary, Raleigh.

EXPLANATION NANTED.

Why was Section 4 and Section 5 Separated ?

Editor CAUCASIAN.]

September 9, 1899.

I have read and studied the Constitutional Amendment which the Corporation Legislature has presented to the people of the State for their ratification or rejection, and I am convinced that great and grave danger lurks behind one of its provisions, I refer to section five, which is known as the grandfather section. If the Supreme Court of this State should declare that section in conflict with the Constitution of the United States, and allow the other sections to stand, then under the 4th section, we will have an educational qualification for all voters, and as a result there will be about forty thousand white people who will be disfranchised outright.

Probably this is the scheme of the Corporations here in this State to put a stop to the fight to make them bear their proportion of the burden of government. These corporations are afraid that the "great plain people" will again get control of the Legislature and force them to pay their portion of the taxes.

If the Legislature wanted to show even a semblance of fairness about the amendment, why did not that body incorporate sections 4 and 5 into one section, so that if the court declared the grandfather clause unconstitutional, it would likewise defeat the educational feature ?

It seems to me that no good reason can be given why this was not done.

If it had been done, then all doubt and danger of the disfranchisement of any white voters would have been removed.

As a Populist and a citizen of western North Carolina, I want to see the race question forever removed from the arena of political debate, but, with the amendment in its present shape (with two separate seceions standing alone and independnd of each other when there is no good reason why they should not be embodied into one, this fact is what "gives us pause" in supporting it. Recently, I have read two strong articles by prominent Democrats, Mr. Luther, former city attorney of Asheville, and now President of the Zeb Vance Democratic Club of that city, and Mr. Frank Nash, former mayor of Hillsboro, in opposition to the measure, both of whom express grave doubts of the advisability or constitutionality of the amendment.

Were sections 4 and 5 separated with an obvious pupose to endanger the poor, illiterate white voter's right to vote ? It seems clear to me that this was the deliberate purpose of the Legislature, for if this had not been their object these sections would not have been separate, distinct and independent of each other.

It would be very interesting and timely now to have an explanation from Simmons, Aycock, Connor, Pou, Justice and some of the other leaders, why sections 4 and 5 were not made into one section so as to remove, and set at rest all doubt robbing the illiterate white voter of his right to vote if the grandfather clause is declared unconstitutional.

Did the Corporations require the Legislature to have these sections separate ? What do the voters generally think of this feature of the amendment ?

CABARRUS COUNTY.

ROUNDLAP BALES IN ENGLAND.

Hon. William C. Lovering's Demonstration of Three Cotton Bales Unrolling Automatically.

(Boston Transcript.)

Hon. William C. Lovering has returned from Europe where he has been looking after the interests of the American Cotton Company. He found the spinners of England and the Continent using the Roundlap Bale with the greatest satisfaction. They are keenly alive to all the money saving advantages of the new system. The ease with which the bale is handled in transit and at the mill delights them. The low cost of freight and insurance, the immunity from fire in the mill and the fact that there are no hoops, wires or metal of any kind used in baling are features that especially appeal to the thrifty European spinners.

Mr. Lovering had the opportunity to address a meeting of prominent cotton manufacturers of Lancashire on the merits of the Roundlap Bale, and by the courtesy of Messrs Howard and Bullough, of Accrington, they were invited to witness a demonstration of the running of three bales of cotton directly on the apron of a scutcher. Nothing could have been more perfect or absolutely satisfactory than the workings of the cotton in this way. The scutcher was started with three bales upon the apron and ran off at once without a hitch or interruption. The noise made by the beaters was a steady deep and healthful hum, showing that the machine was doing its work without laboring in the least. The lap that was made was clean and even running, weighing sixteen ounces to the yard.

The spinners took the greatest interest in the demonstration and with one accord expressed their complete satisfaction with the operation. They said that they saw in the new system a great revolution in cotton manufacturing. They are all anxious to buy the new bale, and are ready to give orders at once.

They were surprised and gratified to see that the scutcher was an ordinary scutcher, such as they were using in all their mills. They had been led to think that it required special machinery for the purpose whereas it only required a little heavier apron to carry the bales or laps, weighing two hundred and sixty pounds each.

"Little Strokes Fell Great Oaks."

The giants of the forest must yield at last to the continual blows of the woodsman. When the human blood has become clogged and impure the little drops of Hood's Sarsaparilla, properly taken, will fell the oak of bad blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Never Disappoints

FOWLER GOES FOR BELLAMY.

Who in an Interview in Washington Admits that the Proposed Constitutional Amendment Would Disfranchise White Men.

We notice in the Washington Post of the 11th inst. what purports to be an interview on the proposed Constitutional Amendment with Congressman John D. Bellamy, of Wilmington, North Carolina, in which the Democratic Congressman is accredited with having used the following language, to-wit: "I do not believe that many white men will lose their voting privileges under the law on account of illiteracy."

How is this? Messrs Jarvis, Pou, Aycock, Daniels and in fact nearly all the Democrats in the State, are swearing to the people here at home that it will not disfranchise any white men at all; and here is this astute lawyer and politician and rifle made Congressman in Washington admitting that it will disfranchise some white men, but says he doesn't think it will disfranchise many.

What does he mean when he says: "I do not believe that many white men will lose their voting privileges under the law on account of illiteracy?" If one white man loses his right to vote because of illiteracy, why do not all white men who are illiterates likewise lose their right to vote?

We have often wondered if these men who claim the grandfather clause of the proposed amendment to be constitutional would do so if they were in another State than North Carolina.

Congressman Bellamy has doubtless ascertained ere this that when he comes in contact with lawyers from other parts of the country, who give their legal opinion rather than demagogical political harangues, he finds few, if any, who agree with the stuff that is being palmed off on the people of North Carolina relative to the grandfather clause of the proposed amendment.

We have often wandered if these North Carolina lawyers; who are saying the grandfather clause is constitutional, would do so if they were in Washington.

While this measure was being considered by our Legislature, we heard it discussed daily in the Democratic cloak room in the House of Representatives in Washington by Democratic Congressmen and we do not remember but one, viz: Mr. Kitchin, of North Carolina, who even contended for a moment that the grandfather clause would stand the test, but to the contrary, we remember hearing them by the score, (and they were nearly all lawyers) declare that it would not stand the test. So we see that when Congressman Bellamy gets in Washington, where there is no necessity for his trying to fool the people, for political effect he, too, admits, inferentially, that the grandfather clause is unconstitutional, and that should the law be passed, the grandfather clause will be declared unconstitutional and all men in North Carolina, both white and black, who cannot read and write the Constitution will be disfranchised. He has admitted part of the truth and we hope he will come back home and stick to it.

JOHN E. FOWLER.

A Narrow Escape.

Thankful words written by Mrs. Ada E. Hart, of Groton, S. D. "Was taken with a bad cold which settled on my lungs; cough set in and finally terminated in consumption. Four doctors gave me up, saying I could not live but a short time. I gave myself up to my Savior, determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth, I would meet my absent ones above. My husband was advised to get Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs, and Colds. I gave it a trial, took in all eight bottles. It has cured me, and thank God, I am saved and now a well and healthy woman." Trial bottles free at all drug stores. Regular size 50c. and $1.00. Guaranteed or price refunded.

"Well, rain falls on the just and the unjust." "Not much; the unjust steal umbrellas."

PAIN-KILLER as an internal remedy, has no equal. In case of summer complaints, diarrhoea, dysentery, it cures quickly. Used as a linament its action is like magic, when applied to bad sores, burns, scalds, and sprains. For the sick headache and toothache, don't fail to try it. In short, it is a Pain Killer. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain Killer, Perry Davis' Price 25c. and 50c.

A telegram from Rennes reports that ex-Captain Dreyfus is very feeble.

"For the Sake of Fun Mischief is Done."

A vast amount of mischief is done, too, because people neglect to keep their blood pure. The mischief appears in eruptions, dyspepsia, indigestion, nervousness, kidney diseases, and other ailments. This mischief, fortunately, may be undone by the faithful use of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which cures all diseases originating in or promoted by impure blood.

HOOD'S PILLS cure all liver ills. Non-irritating.

Bobby—"Ma, you said that I wasn't to eat that piece of cake in the pantry because it would make me sick."

Mother—"Yes, Bobby."

Bobby (convincingly)—"But, ma, it hasn't made me sick."

That Throbbing Headache

Would quickly leave you, if you used Dr. Dr. King's New Life Pills. Thousands of suffers have proved their matchless merit for Sick and Nervous Headaches. They make pure blood and strong nerves and build up your health. Easy to take. Try them. Only 25 cents. Money back if not cured. Sold by all Druggist.

Dreyfus Pardoned at Last.

PARIS, Sept. 19.—The council of Ministers decided today to pardon Dreyfus. The pardon will take effect in a few days.

WHO IS TO BLAME.

Women as well as men are made miserable by kidney and bladder trouble. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root the great kidney remedy promptly cures. At druggists in fifty cent and dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling all about it.

Address, Dr. Kilmer & Co. Binghamton, NY

REACHED HIGH-WATER MAPK.

The University Opens With Largest Membership in Years—Some Interesting Figures Showing Growth and Development of the Institution.

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.,
Sept. 18th, '99.

For the Caucasian.

The Fall session of the University opened today under the most favorable circumstances, and from present indications it is reasonable to believe that this session and the session of 1900 will surpass all others in membership. The enrollment to-day is 425, being a membership of 90 over last year—in fact for the day of opening the University has reached its high-water mark, even surpassing the phenomenal enrollment of 1898.

The official figures which I have secured show that this institution is growing in strength and popularity among the people of the State.

The total number of new students to date in all of the departments is 201. In the Freshman class in academic department there are 130, and it is safe to say that if the normal rate of increase obtains for this year this class will reach a membership of 175.

There is also a noteworthy increase in the membership of the Medical and Law classes.

There are representatives in college here from eleven States and eighty-seven counties; and there is one student here from far away Japan.

I am informed that nearly one-third of the students will support themselves here by some form of labor; and over one-half are making their way through college on borrowed money, or money made by their own efforts.

One fact that is very gratifying to me to relate is that the University is putting forth strenuous efforts in every possible way to give every worthy young man work of some sort to aid him in obtaining an education. And it seems to be the ambition of the University that no student, however poor, shall be turned away on account of his lack of money to sustain himself; for there are the printing and electric light departments conducted in such a manner as to provide employment for deserving young men who are unable to meet their expenses from other sources.

It is astonishing to see the amount of work done here in the way of educating the young men of the State, and every citizen of North Carolina should feel proud that there is such an institution, with the capacity, ability and standing, as the University, within her borders. But there are still some things essential to make the institution more complete in every department; for instance the lecture rooms are too small to accommodate comfortably the large classes; and then, too, there are not sufficient dormitories to meet the requirements of such a large and growing institution.

In conclusion I desire to say that I have never seen such good behavior on the part of such a large body of young men before, and there is such a manifest spirit of earnestness to work and achieve something—this has profoundly impressed me.

That Dr. Alderman has been active and diligent in his efforts in behalf of this University is evidenced by the fact that it has opened under the brightest auspices.

JAMES B LLOYD.

"Tis worth a bag of gold." This applies with special force to Hood's Sarsaparilla, America's Greatest Medicine.

Arch Kinsauls, who was captured by posse after being seriously wounded on Sunday morning of last week, as related in the Caucasian, was recommitteed to jail for safe keeping until trial at next term of court on Tuesday night of last week. He is now improving rapidly, and there is no doubt but that he will recover. — Clinton Caucasian.

A Frightful Blunder

Will often cause a horrible Burn, Scald, Cut or Bruise. Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, will kill the pain and promptly heal it. Cures Old Sores, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Boils, Felons, Corns, all Skin Eruptions. Best Pile cure on earth. Only 25 cts. a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by all Druggists.

In a heavy sear with southwest wind the steamer City of Jacksonville was stranded on the 19th near Portsmouth, N. C, The crew was saved.

TICKETS GOOD FOR THIRTY DAYS

A Cheap Excursion Trip to Washington, Baltimore or Philadelphia, by the Seaboard Air Line.

You can buy of any Seaboard Air Line Agent tickets to the Philadelphia Export Exposition at the rate of one and one-third fares for the round trip.

You can stop over at Washington or Baltimore, going or coming.

Your ticket will be good for thirty (30) days from date of purchase, only it must be used on or before December 2.

You can go by Norfolk and connecting steamship lines, or all rail.

Millions of dollars have been spent on this mammoth Industrial Exposition, an education in itself.

Tickets an sale Tuesday and Thursday of each week and including Tuesday, November 23d, 1899. se20 10t

FOR BUYERS AND PLEASURE SEEKERS.

Half Fare Excursion to Philadelphia and Return by the Seaboard Air Line, Nicknamed "The Line of the People." Speaker Reed Resigns.

There will be speed, cheapness, comfort and elegance via the Seaboard Air Line, nicknamed—"THE LINE OF THE PEOPLE."

The journey will be made on the Solid Vestibuled S. A. L. Express and the Atlanta Special.

Buy your tickets from any Seaboard Air Line Agent either Sept. 1st, 2nd or 3rd—these tickets good for return until midnight of September 13 th, or if you choose, until September 30th, upon deposit of tickets with the Joint Agent at Philadelphia.

The Quaker City will be unusually festive with the G. A. R. parade in full swing.

Do not forget that one of the chief pleasures to a person who has taken the Seaboard Air Line, nicknamed—"THE LINE OF THE PEOPLE," is the consciousness, that he or she has made no mistake. aug 17 3t.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets. Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money

THE NEW BULL PEN ELECTION LAW

Its Provisions as Interpreted by a Leading Democratic Paper.

The recent Legislature repealed the non-partisan election laws of 1895 and 1897, which guaranteed to every party the right to be represented on election boards by election officers of their own choosing, and enacted an election law more vicious than infamous Simmons Bull-Pen Election law that was in force before 1895.

The leading provisions of this law as published by the Raleigh News & Observer are as follows:

1. That the election for State and county officers shall be held on the first Thursday in August and every two years thereafter.

2. That there shall be a State board of elections composed of five persons elected by the Legislature for a term of two years.

3. That there shall be a county board of elections consisting of three persons, appointed by State board for a term of two years.

4. That the State Board of elections shall meet in Raleigh the first Monday in May, 1899, and organize by electing one of their number chairman and another secretary. Another meeting shall be held on the first Monday in April in each election year. Special meetings may be called when necessary. For their services the board shall receive four dollars appoint all registrars and judges of elections. Members of the county boards may be removed by the State board; and the county board in turn may remove any registrar or judge of election.

6. That county boards must meet not later than the first Monday in May for organization, and for dividing the counties into precincts and polling places.

7 That before the next general election there shall be an entirely new registration. Among questions to be asked applicant is "whether he has listed his poll for taxation for the current year in which he applies for registration, and for the year next preceding. And if any applicant shall falsely swear he has listed his poll for taxation, he shall be guilty of perjury and and punished as prescribed by law."

8. That the registration books shall be kept open twenty days and closed on the second Saturday before the election. On each Saturday during the period the registrar shall go to the polling place to register voters. On such days the books shall be open for inspection by the voters of the precinct. There shall be no no registering on election day, but voters may be challenged.

9. That on or before the first Monday in July the county board shall appoint two judges of election for each precinct.

10. That to prevent disorder as many as three special officers may be appointed by the registrars and judge of election.

11. That there shall be one ballot for all State officers, one for judges of different courts, one for members of General Assembly, one for county officers, and one for township officers. That all ballots for each of these classes of officers shall be the same size, on white paper and without device. The size of the ballot must be prescribed by the State board of elections. Tickets in the wrong box shall not be counted.

12. That the members of the several boards of election shall constitute the board of county canvassers, which shall meet at the court house second day after the election, canvass the returns, and declare the result at the court house door.

PYNY-PECTORAL

A QUICK CURE FOR

COUGHS AND COLDS.

VERY VALUABLE remedy in all affections of the

THROAT OR LUNGS.

Large Bottles, 25c.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Lim.,

PROP'S OF PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER.

FOR SALE BY

TO SEE DEWEY.

Excursion Rates by the Seaboard Air Line to Splendid Celebration.

The husband said to his wife: "Dear, do we go, or do we not go?" The good wife promptly replied: "Dewey! Provided we go by the Seaboard Air Line.

Above all do not let the children miss the great event. They will thank you, dear parents, in the years to come. Excursion rates at one and one-third fares for the round trip,—all rail or by Norfolk and steamship lines.

Ticket on sale September 26 to 27th, good to return until October 5th inclusive. Take advantage of the cheap rates, brilliant weather and perfect service of the Seaboard Air Line to the most stately pageant of patriotism of the century. 1t

The State Normal and Industrial College

—OF NORTH CAROLINA.—

Offers to young women thorough literary, classical, scientific, and industrial education and special pedagogical training. Annual expenses $90 to $130; for non residents of the State, $150. Faculty of thirty members. More than four hundred regular students. Has matriculated about 1,700 students, representing every county in the State except one. Practice and Observation school of about 250 pupils. To secure board in dormitories, all free tuition applications should be made before August 1.

Correspondence invited from those desiring competent trained teachers for catalogue and other information, address

PRESIDENT McIVER,
Greensboro N. C.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Widest patronage and fullest equipment in its history. Faculy 38; Students, 495; 3 Academic Courses; 3 Elective Courses; 3 Professional Schools, in Law, in Medicine and in Pharmacy. New Buildings, Water Works, Splendid Libraries, Laboratories, Etc.

Advanced Classes open to women. Tuition $60. a year; Board $8. a month. Ample opportunity for self-help Scholarships and loans for the needy Free tuition for teachers. Summer School for Teachers. 24 Instructors 147 students. Total enrollment 644

For catalogue, Address
President ALDERMAN,
Chapel Hill, N. C.

THE NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE

OF

AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS.

Term Begins Wednesday, September 6th.

Gives an extraordinary course of instruction at an extraordinary low cost to the student.

It not only educates but prepares its students to be intelligent directors of agricultural and mechanical enterprises.

There are complete special and shorts courses in the various Agricultural Industrial, Mechanical, Textile and Civil Arts.

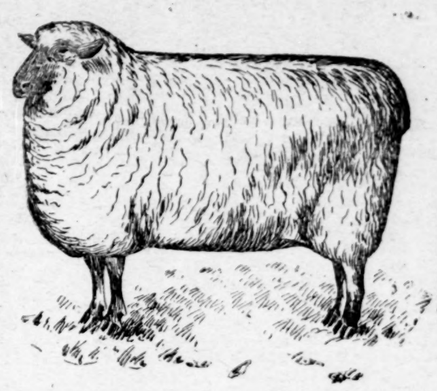
Students will be allowed to stand the entrance examination at the county-seats of the counties in which they reside, thu savings the expense of a trip to Raleigh.

Entrance examinations will be held on the 19th of August, in the court-house, under the supervision of County Superintendent.

For further information, catalogue, etc, apply to

PRESIDENT GEO. T. WINSTON,
WEST RALEIGH

Elkin Woolen Mills



YOU CAN GET BOYS YOUTHS AND MEN'S PANTS MADE TO MEASURE FOR LITTLE MORE THAN COST OF THE GOODS

COMPANY PAYS FREIGHT ON WOOL AND WILLGIVE YOU PROMPT RETURNS

If you want to exchange your wool or have it manufactured into the best Blankets, Cassimers, Jeans, Linseys, Flannels and yarns to be had in America. If you want the best made and most comfortable fitting pants you ever wore; if you want to trade with the cleverest men you ever had any dealings with, try the ELKIN WOOLEN MILLS' and you will never regret it. They have one of the largest mills in the South. They ship their goods to nearly every State in the Union, and the quality of their work is unexcelled.

Write them for their handsome new catalogue, and do not dispose of our wool until you see it. Address,

CHATHAM MFG. CO., Proprietors, ELKIN, N. C.

HARPER'S BAZAR

S. R. Crockett

Katharine De Forest

Mary E. Wilkins

Brander Matthews

A thoroughly up-to-date weekly periodical devoted to fashions for women, will be, during 1899, as heretofore,

A MIRROR OF FASHIONS

Exclusive models of gowns from Paris, London, and New York will be published each week

The Paris Letter — By KATHARINE DE FOREST
The London Letter — By a Special Correspondent
The New York Letter — By ANNIE T. ASHMORE

will aid women in all those little points of fashion matters that are such helps keeping one dressed in good taste.

Cut Paper Patterns of selected gowns will be furnished at a nominal cost.

Outline Patterns will be published free every other week in supplementary form.

COLORED FASHION PLATES

published once a month, will assist women in selecting the proper colors for dress.

FICTION

Kit Kennedy — By S. R. CROCKETT
The Meloon Farm — By MARIA LOUISE POOL
A Confident To-Morrow — By BRANDER MATTHEWS

are three serial stories to appear in 1899 that have seldom been equalled in plot and treatment.

SHORT STORY CONTRIBUTORS

Christine T. Herrick, Mary E. Wilkins, Ella W. Peattie, Marion Harland, Harriet P. Spofford, Margaret S. Briscoe, Caroline Ticknor, Ruth McEnery Stuart

SPECIAL ARTICLES TO APPEAR

The Busy Mother — By A. W. McCULLOUGH
The Deaf Child — By Mrs. ANNIE RAMSEY
Women Earning a Living — By HELEN DOUGLAS
After College, What? — By ADALINE W. STERLING

In addition to these there will be many others, all of instructive value to women.

A SPECIAL OFFER: FOUR WEEKS FOR 25 cts.

10 Cents a Copy — $4 00 a Year

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers, New York, N. Y.

FORTY BOOKS FOR FORTY CENTS!

A MOST EXTRAORDINARY OFFER!

We agree to send, by mail post-paid, *forty valuable books*, the regular retail price of which is five cents each or $2.00 for the set of forty, upon receipt of only *Forty Cents*. This is at the rate of exactly one cent each, but bear in mind that *no less than the complete set of forty will be sold*. Never since the invention of the printing press has there been offered by any responsible publishing house such a vast amount of useful and attractive reading matter upon such terms as we now give. The following are the titles of the forty books offered:

Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures. By Douglass Jerrold. A standard humorous work, much admired.
Useful Knowledge for the Million. A handy book of useful information upon many subjects. *Illustrated.*
The Last Magpie Documents. By the author of "The Widow Bedott Papers." Quite equal to its popular predecessor.
Poems, by John G. Whittier. Contains most of the earlier works of the favorite poet.
The Self-Made Men of Modern Times. Contains portraits and biographies of famous self-made Americans.
The People's Natural History. Contains interesting descriptions, accompanied by illustrations, of numerous beasts, birds, reptiles fishes and insects.
The Lady of the Lake. By Sir Walter Scott. One of the most celebrated poems ever written.
Selections for Autograph Albums, Valentines, Wedding Anniversaries, Birthday Greetings and Bouquet Presentations.
Admiralty Law of a Bachelor. A crowded humorous book by the author of "The Miss Slimmens Papers," "Bijah Beanpole," etc.
Low Life in New York. A series of vivid pen pictures, showing the dark side of life in the great city. *Illustrated.*
More Bitter than Death. A Novel. By Charlotte M. Braeme.
The Fatal Marriage. A Novel. By Miss M. E. Braddon.
Rose Lodge. A Story. By Mrs. Henry Wood.
The Old Oaken Chest. A Novel. By Sylvanus Cobb, Jr.
The Peril of Richard Pardon. A Novel. By E. L. Pajeon.
Sister Rose. A Novel. By Wilkie Collins.
The Manufacturer of John Nicholson. A Novel. By Robert Louis Stevenson.
Carriston's Gift. A Novel. By Hugh Conway.
A Playwright's Daughter. A Novel. By Mrs. Annie Edwards.
Hesperia; or, The Lighthouse Star. A Novel. By M. T. Caldor.
A Shadow on the Threshold. A Novel. By Mary Cecil Hay.
Ingledew House. A Novel. By Charlotte M. Braeme.
Henry Arkell. A Novel. By Mrs. Henry Wood.
Out of the Depths. A Novel. By Hugh Conway.
Page Ninety-Two. A Novel. By Mary Cecil Hay.
A Queen Amongst Women. A Novel. By Charlotte M. Braeme.
A Vanished Heroine. A Novel. By Mrs. Annie Edwards.
The Blatchford Bequest. A Novelette. By Hugh Conway.
The Treasure of Peyrebrune. A Novel. By Robert Louis Stevenson.
The Fatal Likes. A Novel. By Charlotte M. Braeme.
Percy and the Prophet. A Novel. By Wilkie Collins.
Derrick Vaughan, Novelist. A Novel. By Edna Lyall.
He Went for a Soldier. A Novel. By John Strange Winter.
Thorngarth Grange. A Novel. By Kett Winwood.
The Mystery of the Headlands. A Novel. By Etta W. Pierce.
Missing. A Novel. By Mary Cecil Hay.
Anne Burton. A Novel. By George Eliot.
A Fortune Hunter. A Novel. By Annie Thomas.
Out of the Sea. A Novel. Clara Augusta.
The Young Falcon. A Novel. By M. T. Caldor.

The above books are published in neat pamphlet form, many of them handsomely illustrated, and they are printed from clear, bold, readable type on good paper. Each book contains a complete, first-class novel or other work by a well-known and popular author, published in the handiest and most convenient form for reading and preservation. It is not a large number of novels or stories bound together in one book, but *forty separate and distinct books.* And we agree to send to you—not one, or five, or ten, but *the whole forty splendid books* by mail post-paid, upon receipt of *forty cents!* The regular price for these books is *five cents each*, or two dollars for the set of forty. In the catalogues of any of the popular "Libraries" or "Series" you will find the same books listed at 25 cents each. But taking them at their own low price *the forty splendid books here offered are actually worth two dollars*, and yet we send the entire lot post-paid for only forty cents. This is the most gigantic, the most startling offer ever made by any responsible and reliable publishing house in the world, and it possible only from the fact that these books are manufactured in very large quantities, with the latest improved machinery. It is a grand chance for every lover of literature, and will furnish a whole winter's delightful reading. We will send the Forty Valuable Books above named by mail post-paid upon receipt of *only Forty Cents. Not less than the entire set of forty will be sold under any circumstances.*

Special Premium Offer: We will send the FORTY VALUABLE BOOKS above named by mail post-paid, also THE CAUCASIAN for the year, upon receipt of $1 20, which is but 20 cents in addition to our regular subscription price, so that you practically get the forty books for only 20 cents. If your subscription has not yet expired, you may renew now and secure the books at once, and your subscription will be dated from its expiration. Address CAUCASIAN, Raleigh, N. C.

$16.00 A DAY, SURE EASY MONEY

Any person without experience, or without capital, willing to work and willing to talk, and show the Cunny Gas Retort in operation at their own homes to their neighbors and friends, can easily, and without work, make at least $16 a day. An experienced agent should make $25 or $30 a day. A store can be opened, and a $1,000 A MONTH cleared. The Gas Retort is the STAR ATTRACTION for an agent; people crowd the place where it is shown. Makes fuel gas from coal oil; no danger; burns a clear, bright flame, heats oven in ten minutes; coal oil, the coming fuel; everybody interested; the new fire a success; clean, no dirt, no ashes. Get first chance at one of the wonders of the century. BIG MONEY for an enterprising agent—lady or gentlemen—don't delay, write to-day. Just put the Retort in your kitchen stove. Shipped all ready to set in ftove. No expense.

THE WATT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, NO. 290 EAST 3D ST. CINCINNATI, O. aug. 31—4t e o w.

DEWEY DAY IN WASHINGTON.

Take the Seaboard Air Line, all Rail, or by Norfolk and the Sea.

The distinguished Admiral is expected to appear in the National Capital October 2d and 3d.

Besides the sword presentation in front of the big Capitol Building and the parade, there will be splendor such as one never saw even in Washington.

Tickets one and one-third fares for the round trip, by the Seaboard Air Line, will be on sale September 29th and 30th, good to return until October 8th inclusive.

The Seaboard takes you all rail or by Norfolk and the sea. se20 2

DEWEY'S VERMIFUGE

The old-fashioned and always reliable remedy for stomach disorders. One bottle has killed 864 worms. Thousands of people living to-day owe their life to this medicine. The same good medicine

FOR CHILDREN,

that it was fifty years ago.

If your druggist cannot supply you don't keep it, send 25c. for one bottle to

E. & S. FREY, Baltimore, Md.

SEABOARD AIR LINE S.A.L. VESTIBULED LIMITED TRAINS DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE

TO

Atlanta, Charlotte, Augusta, Atlanta, Wilmington, New Orleans Chattanooga, Nashville,

AND

New York, Boston, Richmond, Washington Norfolk Portsmouth.

SOUTHBOUND.

	No. 403.	No. 41
Lv New York, Penn. R.R.	*11 00am	*9 00pm
Philadelphia	1 12pm	12 03am
Baltimore	3 13pm	2 50am
Washington	4 40pm	4 30am
Richmond, A. C. L.	8 30am	9 00am
Norfolk, S. A. L.	*8 30pm	*9 05am
Portsmouth	8 42pm	9 20am
Weldon	*11 28pm	*11 55am
Ar Henderson	*12 56am	*1 48pm
Ar Durham	†7 32am	†4 16pm
Lv Durham	†7 00pm	†10 19am
Lv Raleigh	*2 16am	*3 40pm
Sanford	3 33am	5 09pm
So. Pines	4 23am	5 58pm
Hamlet	5 07am	6 50pm
Wadesboro	5 53am	8 10pm
Monroe	6 43am	9 12pm
Wilmington		*12 05pm
Charlotte	*7 50am	*10 25pm
Ar Chester	*8 03am	*10 36pm
Lv Columbia, C N & L R R		*6 00pm
Ar Clinton, S. A. L.	*9 45am	*12 14am
Greenwood	10 35am	1 07am
Abbeville	11 03am	1 35am
Elberton	12 07pm	2 41am
ar Athens	1 13pm	3 43am
Ar Winder	1 56pm	4 28am
Ar Atlanta (Central time)	2 50pm	5 20am

NORTHBOUND.

	No. 402.	No. 38.
Lv Atlanta (Central time)	*12 00n'n	*7 50pm
Lv Winder	2 40pm	10 40pm
Lv Athens	3 15pm	11 10pm
Elberton	4 15pm	12 31pm
Abbeville	5 15pm	1 35am
Greenwood	5 41pm	2 03am
Clinton	*6 30pm	*2 56am
Ar Columbia C. N. & L. R. R.		*7 45am
Lv Chester, S. A. L.	*8 13pm	*4 25am
Ar Charlotte	*10 25pm	*7 50am
Lv Monroe	*9 40pm	*6 05am
Hamlet	*11 15pm	8 00am
Ar Wilmington		*12 05pm
Lv So. Pines	*12 00am	9 00am
Raleigh	*2 16am	11 25am
Ar Henderson	3 28am	*12 57pm
Ar Durham	†7 32am	†4 16pm
Lv Durham	†7 00pm	†10 19am
Ar Weldon	*4 55am	*2 45pm
Richmond A.C.L.	8 20am	7 35pm
Washington, Penn R R.	12 31pm	11 30pm
Baltimore	1 46pm	1 08am
Philadelphia	3 50pm	3 50am
New York	*6 23pm	*6 53am

E. ST JOHN, Vice-President and Gen'l Mgr

V. E. McBEE, Gen'l Superintendent.
H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manger.
T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.
General Offices: PORTSMOUTH VA.

$1.00 A YEAR FOR DEMOREST'S FAMILY MAGAZINE.

The subscription price of Demorests is reduced to $1.00 a year.

DEMOREST'S FAMILY MAGAZINE is more than a FASHION MAGAZINE, although it gives the very latest home and foreign fashions each month; this is only one of its many valuable features. It has something for each member of the family, for every department of the household, and its varied contents are of the highest grade, making it pre-eminently THE FAMILY MAGAZINE OF THE WORLD. It furnishes the best thoughts of the most interesting and most progressive writers of the day, and is abreast of the times in everything—Art, Literature, Science, Society Affairs, Fiction, Household Matters, Sports, etc.—a single number frequently containing from 200 to 300 fine engravings, making it the MOST COMPLETE AND MOST PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED of the GREAT MONTHLIES.

DEMOREST'S MAGAZINE Fashion Department is in every way far ahead of that contained in any other publication.

Subscribers are entitled each month to patterns of the latest fashions in women's attire AT NO COST TO THEM other than that necessary for postage and wrapping.

NO BETTER CHRISTMAS GIFT

than a year's subscription to DEMOREST'S MAGAZINE can be made. By subscribing AT ONCE you can get the magazine at the reduced price, and will also receive the handsome 25-cent X-mas Number with its beautiful panel picture supplement.

Remit $1.00 by money order, registered letter or check.

Great Special Clubbing Offer for Prompt Subscriptions

ONLY $1.75 FOR

THE CAUCASIAN

and Demorest's Family Magazine

Send your subscriptions to the

BOTH FOR ONE PRICE.

The Summer Season Should be Taken With a Grain of Salt.

The way to the seaside is by the Seaboard Air Line. Saturday and Sunday excursions from May 20th to September 24th to Virginia Beach, Ocean View and Old Point Comfort, round trip $3.50 via the Seaboard Air Line. Tickets will be on sale

WANTED—SEVERAL BRIGHT AND honest persons to represent us as Managers in this and close by counties. Salary $900 a year and expenses. Straight bona fide, no more, no less salary. Position permanent. Our references, any bank in any town. It is mainly office work conducted at home. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. THE DOMINION COMPANY, 3, Chicago. 8t

COTTON is and will continue to be *the* money crop of the South. The planter who gets the most cotton from a given area at the least cost, is the one who makes the most money. Good cultivation, suitable rotation, and liberal use of fertilizers containing at least 5% actual

Potash

will insure the largest yield.

We will send Free, upon application, pamphlets that will interest every cotton planter in the South.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,
93 Nassau St., New York.

A. & N. C. RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE 8.

To take effect Monday June 26, 1899, at 5:20 P. M., at Goldsboro.

Supersedes Time Table 7, of October 9, 1898, and all supplements thereto.

EASTBOUND TRAINS.

STATIONS	5 Passenger daily. P. M.	3 Passenger Daily except Sunday P. M.
W Lv Goldsboro*	5 20	3 40
Bests	s 5 46	4 00
W LaGrange*	s 5 49	s 4 09
Falling Creek	s 6 00	s 4 20
W Kinston*	s 6 12	s 4 32
Caswell	f 6 21	f 4 46
Ar Dover	s 6 30	s 4 55
Lv Dover	s 6 32	s 5 07
W Core Creek	s 6 42	s 5 07
Tuscarora	f 6 54	f 5 19
Clark's	f 7 00	f 5 32
W Ar Newbern*	s 7 15	s 5 40
Lv Newbern*	s 7 25	s 5 50
Riverdale	f 7 50	f 6 15
Croatan	f 7 53	f 6 18
Havelock	s 8 05	s 6 30
W Newport*	s 8 18	s 6 43
Wildwood	f 8 24	f 6 49
Atlantic	f 8 29	f 6 54
Ar Morehead City*	s 8 37	s 7 02
Lv Morehead City*	s 8 42	s 7 07
Atlantic Hotel		
W Ar M. City Depot*	8 50	7 15
	P. M.	P. M.

WESTBOUND TRAINS.

STATIONS.	4 Passenger Daily except Sunday. A. M.	6 Passenger daily. A. M.
Ar Goldsboro*	11 05	6 40
Bests	s 10 43	s 6 18
W LaGrange*	s 10 32	s 6 07
Falling Creek	s 10 22	s 5 57
W Kinston*	s 10 12	s 5 47
Caswell	9 50	f 5 30
Lv Dover	s 9 42	5 27
W Core Creek	s 9 30	s 5 15
Tuscarora	f 9 20	s 5 05
Clark's	f 9 12	f 4 57
Lv Newbern*

Solving the Problem of Life

An Episode in the Career of a Young Man That Probably Has Had Its Counterpart in Other Lives.

STRANGE as it may seem, Wickens tells it as a joke. But his version quite misses the moral, and the moral is all there is in it to recommend the incident to the notice of a pious public. If you fill out Wickens's account with the observations of more disinterested spectators and the broken story which the hero tells, and consider it then, in the mass and sympathetically, remembering your own youth, you will have a story that is not to be laughed at.

It happened in Brooklyn and it began on that evening when Baldwin's landlady and his roommate, Wickens, agreed in consultation that something was amiss with Baldwin. He maintained an irritable silence. He refused his food. He slammed the doors. He answered "No" wherever the monosyllable could be made to serve him. Yet these symptoms are common to so many mental maladies that it was impossible to diagonise the case to a prescription. It would be necessary to know that while he sat with Wickens, after supper, in their common room, staring at the flowered paper on the wall, his body rested lazily in the ample embrace of a fat armchair, but his thought was flitting through the eternity of years that are yet to be added to the age of the old gray-beard earth, and the eye of his imagination beheld time's toy, the world, spinning with all futility in the round to which the powers have condemned it everlastingly. He saw himself as an infinitely small life among the myriads that swarm on the round sides of the globe, and that globe as a flying speck of star dust in a million of such motes. He was unhappy, consequently, and resentful.

He plucked a match from his pocket and bit at the soft wood. It reminded him of his pipe. But the cold tip of the amber, striking hard on his teeth after the soft fibre of the match, startled and displeased him. He threw down the briar with a noisy petulence.

Wickens looked over his newspaper. "What's the matter with you, anyway?" he said. "You're in a deuce of a stew to-night."

Baldwin answered sullenly. "What do you think?" He was fingering a button on his coat. The smooth bone of it slipped in his perspiring fingers, and he wiped his hands upon his trouser legs.

It was a cool night, and Wickens saw the action with alarm. "What's the use of going on like this?" he protested.

"What's the use? What's the use of anything?" Baldwin blurted out. "What's the use of slaving in an office? What'll it all amount to in a thousand years from now?"

"Better ask your parson," Wickens answered with an irreverence skilfully irritating.

Baldwin glared at him. "You think that's clever," he said. "I wish you felt the way I do." He rolled restlessly in his chair. "I don't want to work," he whined. "I don't want to do anything."

"Well, I'm sure I don't know what to do for you," Wickens pleaded.

Baldwin turned to the open window.

"Let's try a walk downtown," the other added.

He was sulkily silent.

"Come on," Wickens said, putting down his paper. "Your liver's out of order. A walk will do you good. It's a cool night and the moon's out."

He took his chum by the arm. Baldwin shook off the friendly hand with a childish irritability. "All right," he said, "I'm coming," and rose to follow.

As Wickens had remarked, the moon was out. "There," said Baldwin, when he saw it staring down at him, "how many fools do you suppose that old skull has leered out?"

"Oh, change the subject," Wickens said. "Everybody has the same trouble at your age. It's like the measles."

"Doesn't help me any."

"Hold up your head," he ordered. "Put your shoulders back and step out. I never had an attack of the blues yet that I couldn't walk away from."

They tramped noisily down the street. The brisk exertion pumped the blood through Baldwin's veins. By the time he had walked two blocks in silence the cheerful movement had begun to drive his bad mood from him and he groped stubbornly about in his mind to hold it.

When they neared the busier thoroughfares they crossed a regiment of the Salvation Army on its way to battle with the legions of darkness. Wickens heard the bass drum with a smile.

"Lucky dogs," Baldwin said. "They think they know what it's all about."

Wickens lost his patience. "Oh, don't be an ass," he said. "Who are you, anyway, that all creation has to give you its reason for existing?"

Baldwin sulked again. In a moment, "Look at that," he broke out, waving his hand to the row of lighted shops. "Slaving and sleeping as if they knew what for! Where are the people that kept shop in old Rome?"

"Dead, most likely."

"Yes, and what did they live for?"

"For the fun there was in it, I guess."

"Clever, you are." Baldwin was choking with a speechless contempt. Wickens saw the quarrel to which they were drifting. "Well," he said, "you may finish this walk alone," and stopped before a book shop window to look over the array of volumes.

Baldwin stalked down the street, nursing his mood. Wickens was a fool at any rate—always had been. All men were idiots, or they would not go gambolling around in this slaughter house as if the butcher were not waiting for them with the inevitable knife. He, Charles McTaggart Baldwin, was going to be a sheep no longer. He was going to—to do something or other. It did not matter what.

He turned down a side street and attempted a short cut across the roadway. He heard a feeble shriek behind him. Something struck him stiffly in the side. An arm clutched about his neck and before he could put out his hand the asphalt pavement reached up and struck him a sledge-hammer blow on the forehead. There was an explosion in his brain like the sudden flame of a flashlight. Then all the instinct of the animal roused him to self-preservation. Drawing his legs up under him, he arched his back, slipped the enemy's hold over his head and crooked his arm up to ward off a possible blow. The foe lay limp on the road beside him. He had been run down by a young lady on a bicycle.

"Oh," he said, recovering himself at once.

"I beg your pardon." He had sprung to his feet. "Are you hurt?" and was trying to disentangle her from the machine.

She drew her feet up helplessly into her skirts. He was plucking those, with hurried clumsiness, from the teeth of the gearing. "I didn't see you coming," he apologized as he raised her. "I hope you're not hurt."

She pressed her hand, panting, against her side. "No-o," she gasped, "only frightened."

But when he released her she tottered as if to fall, and he was compelled to retain his hold upon her arm, embarrassed and speechless.

"It was so stupid of me," she faltered, limping to the curbstone. "I thought I could get by you, Mr. Baldwin."

He peered down at her in the darkness. "Why," he smiled, "I didn't know you."

She laughed somewhat hysterically. "I saw you coming through the light. I thought I could get past." She was choking for breath. "I'm afraid I hurt my—my foot."

She freed herself from his arm. Baldwin returned to midroad for the bicycle and his hat. When he came back he found her sitting on the curb.

"You are hurt," he said anxiously.

"My ankle," she replied. "I have sprained it, I think."

He hesitated a moment. "Take my arm," he said, "and try if you can walk."

By leaning heavily on him she succeeded in limping along. He wheeled the bicycle with his other hand, still a bit embarrassed. But she laughed and chatted. It had been so stupid of her! It was a wonder she hadn't killed him. What had he thought it was that struck him?

He confessed that he had not had time to think. But the arm about his neck had come as if some one had leaped upon his back. "I'm afraid," he said, "I took you for a footpad."

The remembrance of it stirred her to nervous merriment. Her laugh was not unpleasant. She choked prettily at his whimsical description of his preparations for defence, and that description became so convulsively amusing for a moment that they stood together on a corner shaking with laughter. They went on more soberly when the fit had passed, but the barriers were down between them and conversation was as easy as that of old friends.

The distance from the scene of the collision to her home was not great. Baldwin rang the door bell and assisted in allaying the anxiety of the family. They laughed at last, at a joint description of the accident as given by the heroine and the hero of it.

When she had been assisted to her room by a younger sister, Baldwin remained to exchange small talk and drink cool drinks below stairs. Before he left he had been brushed clean of the roadway dust by "brother Tom," thanked by her mother for his kindness to a daughter of the house and invited by the smiling family to call again.

Accordingly he did that, on the evening following, to see how the sprained ankle was progressing. The young woman herself received him. He found her very pale and pretty, amiable and altogether interesting. He had called, on an average, three times since in every week, and he has bought a bicycle.

During the first stages of their friendship he worked diligently for an increase in his salary to allow of the purchase of more theatre tickets. Lately he has had dreams of a honeymoon, and is kept worrfed in his leisure moments by impatient calculation of the time which must elapse before his salary will suffice for two. But he is not troubling himself for an answer to the Sphinx's riddle of existence. Neither is he concerned for a solution of any of the greater problems of this life. The powers have reconciled him to the prison bars with the old device.—New York Sun.

FARM FOR A DRINK OF WATER.

A Selection of Rich Brazos Bottom Land For a Thirst Quencher.

A section of land which constitutes one of the finest farms in the fertile Brazos bottom of Texas once sold for a drink of water.

It was about fifty years ago, according to ex-Lieutenant-Governor George T. Jester, that a crowd of frontiersmen from off the Brazos came to Corsicana on a trading expedition. Corsicana at that time was not as great a town as it is now, since it threatens to rival the most productive oil region of Pennsylvania, but was a typical frontier village or trading post. The grandfather of Governor Jester was a Methodist circuit rider, and lived at that time in Corsicana. He occupied a two-story double log house. His house was a rendezvous for people from far and near, who came trading. In those days land certificates were used as circulating medium, as money was rarely seen.

On one occasion a character from off the Brazos arrived in town, got on a tear, and at night was put to bed in the second-story of the Jester mansion. About 1 o'clock in the morning he awoke with a terrible thirst. No water was in the room, and he couldn't find the way downstairs. Sticking his head out the window he saw some men asleep in the yard. He called to them to bring him a drink of water, but no one answered him. A second and a third time he called with no response. Finally he yelled out:

"One of you fellows bring me a drink of water, and I'll give you 320 acres of land." This aroused one of the sleepers, who called back that he wouldn't climb those steps for 320 acres of land, and the offer was raised to 640 acres. The man under the tree drew a bucket of water and jugged it upstairs and offered a dipperful to the toper, but he mushed it aside. "Give it to me out of the bucket like a horse," he said, and he put about half the contents of the bucket under his belt.

In those days a Texan's word was his bond, and this fellow kept his word about the land. Next morning he made his benefactor a deed to 640 acres of Brazos bottom land. This land still belongs to the descendants of the water carrier, and is one of the finest farms to be found in all Texas. It is now worth from $35 to $40 per acre.

FARM TOPICS

On Opening the Bee Hive.

Before opening a hive of bees, send in a few puffs of smoke, to prevent the sentinels from rushing out and stinging you. The smoke will alarm them, and they will run to the combs and fill themselves with honey. Then when the hive is opened the bees will adhere better to the combs and can be examined with ease.

Cultivating Beans.

All cultivation of beans should stop when the plant blossoms, as getting moist soil on the blossoms is the chief cause of the fungus diseases which fasten themselves on the grain. Neither should beans ever be cultivated when the leaves are wet with rains or dew. For this reason the bean field should be left as clean of weeds at the time the beans are in blossom as it can be made.

The Cause of Strong Butter.

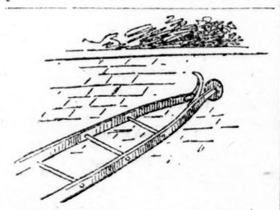
The cow that gives milk from which strong butter results probably has the garget. The diet of grass after the diet of clover hay, bran and corn fodder is alleviating the trouble by stimulating the secretions. The treatment for garget is rubbing the udder at each milking with the palm of the hand with or without the application of lard, or butter, with camphorated ointment, to be obtained at any drug store. A tablespoonful of saltpeter once a day for two or three days is a favorite treatment with many dairymen. Occasionally there are cases which are obstinate to cure, but generally the difficulty can be removed in a few days or a week.

An Idea For Market Day.

Farmers ought to unite and build a yard in a convenient place in cities into which loads of produce may be driven, with convenient sheds or buildings to unload if necessary. Appoint an honest man and a good judge of the value of farm produce to superintend and set prices on the same, tagging it, and leaving it in charge of its driver; when sold its driver to deliver the produce and receive the pay. The superintendent should send out runners to canvass the city, taking orders. He should also receive orders himself, receiving $1 for every load from the driver, twenty-five cents going to the superintendent and seventy-five cents for the benefit of the yard or company. So netimes 200 loads go into the market on market day. In this way produce might be sold before or by the time it arrives in the market.—G. H. Peacock, in Orange Judd Farmer.

Wise Precaution in Case of Fire.

The constant danger that farm buildings may take fire and have no adequate attention, owing to the lack of fire apparatus and of men, makes it important that all possible precautions be taken that incipient fires may promptly be put out. A ladder for the roof is of the greatest importance. The cut shows one that



FIRE LADDER FOR FARM ROOFS.

can quickly be put in place. It is in the form of a fruit ladder at the top, and has a small wheel at the end, as shown. It can thus be shoved up over the roof without catching on the shingles. A hook is placed in the position shown, so that the ladder, when shoved up to the ridge, can be turned over, when the hook will hold it firmly in place. Make the ladder long enough for any roof you have, and have another that will reach any roof edge.—New York Tribune.

To Cure Hams and Bacon.

In a bulletin of the North Carolina station it says that there are two methods of curing on the farm—dry salting and pickling. Dry salting is more largely practiced than pickling, but in our experience we have been led to prefer the pickling.

They use a brine strong enough to float a potato, and after the meat is cut and trimmed it is dropped into this brine for two or three days to draw out the blood. It is then taken out and a fresh brine is made, or the old brine boiled and skimmed. To the brine we then add one ounce of saltpetre and a pint of black molasses for each 100 pounds of meat. The meat is then returned to the brine, the thinner parts being put by themselves and the hams and shoulders in another cask. The thin parts remain in the brine three weeks and the hams four or five weeks, care being taken to keep all under the brine. The meat is then taken out and hung in the smoke house or elsewhere to drip and dry somewhat. It is then slowly smoked with corn cobs or hickory wood, the smoke being smothered down with green cedar branches if they are to be had. The smoking is continued for several weeks in favorable cloudy weather, until all are well smoked. The hams should have the upper part of the smoke house, where the smoke hangs longest.

In the early spring the hams are taken down and rubbed well all over with a mixture of molasses and black pepper. They are then wrapped in stout paper and put into cotton bags, which are dipped in whitewash, and are again hung up. Some pack them down in chaff, but we prefer to keep them hanging. They are at their best for the table or market at a year old. Hams of this kind will bring eighteen to twenty cents per pound when the hams of the West and the white hams of our farmers are selling for ten cents per pound.—Weekly Witness.

Torpedo Went on a Cruise.

A year ago an advertisement appeared in an English country paper stating that a reward of fifty pounds was offered by a great engineering firm to any one who produced a full grown torpedo that had been lost about a mile and a half east of the Trow Rocks. It was comforting to learn that there were no explosives in the torpedo. Strangely enough, a month later, a similar "fish" put in an appearance at Aldeburgh, in Suffolk. This torpedo was marked with a crown and numbered 2414 X, and though originally charged with a working pressure of 1050 pounds, when it was recovered it was exhausted.—New York Press.

The aigrette is to disappear from the headgear of the British Hussars and Royal Horse Artillery, and its place will be taken by an ostrich plume.

THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

The South.

Three hundred men, employed in the copper mines at Ducktown, Tenn., have struck because the companies refuse to recognize their union, and others are expected to follow.

W. H. Wade, a mechanical engineer, of Richmond, Va., who had just acquired control of the Wilmington, N. C., gas works, was drowned while bathing near Wilmington.

William A. Goebel, Democratic candidate for governor of Kentucky, replied to his critics, calling them mendacious.

Two hundred miners struck at the Salt Creek coal mines at Chattanooga Tenn., in sympathy with the Dayton mine strike.

It is proposed to celebrate as Baltimore Day one of the days of the coming Export Exposition at Philadelphia.

Yellow fever has broken out at Jackson, Miss., and a suspicious case is reported from Port Tampa, Fla.

A large freight steamer of the Alexandria Line is reported ashore near Key Largo, Fla., with a full cargo of general merchandise for Key West. Many wreckers have left Miami for the scene.

Alexandria, Va., is making extensive preparations for the celebration of its sesqui-centennial, which will occur on October 12. The features of the event will be two processions—a parade of the military, firemen, and trades in the day time and a sentimental and historical pageant at night.

The North.

A double waterspout caused consternation at Atlantic City.

The American Bankers' Association Convention, at Cleveland, Ohio, heard papers on currency and other topics, elected officers and adjourned.

The Grand Army of the Republic, in session at Philadelphia, voted against return of Confederate battleflags.

The Alumni Association of the York, Pa., High School held a reunion at York.

Senator Clark, of Montana, has bought for $145,000 the home of Senator Stewart in Washington known as "Stewart castle." He will build a magnificent structure on the site of the present building.

Great damage was done at Bowling Green, Ohio, Tuesday night, by a tornado.

Jacob Amberg, a bricklayer, was shocked to death by an underground trolley while repairing the conduit, in New York.

James H. Johnson, late sergeant First New Hampshire Volunteers, has been appointed second Lieutenant and assigned to the Forty-sixth Infantry.

Mayor Jones, of Toledo, now an independant candidate for governor of Ohio, has issued an address in which he scores both political parties, saying that they cannot live without bosses.

Officials of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company say they have been robbed of nearly $50,000 in the last six weeks by the new conductors who have taken the place of the strikers of last July. The new men are said to have been "knocking down" fares industriously, but the leakage has at last been stopped.

Foreign.

The Filipinos make nightly demonstrations around Imus.

A new judiciary system has been put in operation in Porto Rico.

A new cabinet has been formed in Peru.

General Pio del Pilar's command has retreated to the north.

The solicitor of the French consulate has resigned, as a protest against the verdict of the Dreyfus court-martial.

The present week is expected to be an important one in determining the question of peace or war in South Africa.

Several offers have been made to General Jiminez to furnish gold for redeeming the paper money for Santo Domingo.

The Filipinos have recently attached a number of small American posts, but in every case have been driven away.

The Cuban National League and the Cuban National party have offered to Gualberto Gomez and Gen. Maximo Gomez the joint presidency. The offer has been declined by Gualberto Gomez, who says he wishes to keep his independence.

A New Yorker, Duke Joseph Florimond de Loubat, a resident of Paris, has founded a professorate in the University of Berlin for Americans at a cost of $800,000.

The Volksraad, at Pretoria, had an exciting debate on the presence of English troops on the Transvaal frontier.

The Charge d'Affaires of Venezuela in Washington received a dispatch from his government denying that a revolution has broken out in Venezuela.

Miscellaneous.

The press of almost the whole world condemns the Dreyfus verdict.

Alarming rumors that the Pope is ill are current, but they are declared to be without foundation.

It is said that Baron Von Hammerstein-Loxten, Prussian Minister of Agriculture, has been dismissed from office for the part he took with regard to the canal bill.

More than 25 per cent. of General MacArthur's troops in Luzon are reported sick.

The feast of the Virgin of El Cobre was celebrated at El Cobre, near Santiago, Cuba.

The gun that fired the first shot in the Spanish-American war on the Raleigh, at Manila, will be a feature of the Dewey parade in New York.

In a letter to Congressman William Daly, of New Jersey, William J. Bryon failed to mention siver, though naming other political issues.

Navy Department officials do not expect the battle ship Kearsage to attain a greater speed than 17 knots an hour on her official trial trip.

General Jiminez is being received with constant ovations on his trip through Santo Domingo.

The census proclamation of President McKinley has arrived at Santiago de Cuba and has been officially published there.

On the arrival at Glasgow of the bark Lanarkshire, from France, the chief mate, Charles Black, of Montreal, was arrested on charge of shooting and killing a colored seaman named Trott.

Funston Was Asleep.

A returned engineer tells this of General Funston: "Before Caloocan many of our scouts were killed, and we could not find several officers, among whom was Funston. As we searched the field with lights, somebody shouted, 'Gen was Funston. As we searched the field 'Neither,' muttered a voice at my feet 'I'm sleeping.' And he was. He had not had any rest for a long time, and when the chance came had taken more of it than he expected."

WANTED TO MARRY.

THE BOY IS ONLY SEVEN, WOULD- BE WIFE SIX.

Youngest on Record—Had Been Sweethearts Ever Since They Could Toddle and Decided It Was Time They Should Marry.

Claude Beck, aged 7 years, of 2849 Wyoming street, and little Miss Grace E. Fry, aged 6 years, of 4104½ Market street, applied to Clerk Augustus Filley Thursday for a marriage license, says a St. Louis paper. The austere and unsympathetic clerk declined to issue the document, but he couldn't prevent them from establishing a record as the youngest couple that ever made a formal application to the recorder of deeds of St. Louis for permission to wed. Claude and Grace have been playmates since they were old enough to walk. Their parents are friends, and the earliest memory of the children is of days spent in playing housekeeping and other games in which children delight. In all these sports Claude assumed the role of lover and said sweet things and imagined he performed noble deeds for Grace, who was his contented little sweetheart. This arrangement at play pleased Claude so well that he vowed he would have no wife but Grace, and he asked her to promise to marry him when they were old enough to get a marriage license. Grace was willing and said only Claude could have her heart and hand. The babies informed their parents of their childish betrothal, and were much chagrined when their papas and mammas declared it to be a great joke and laughed heartily at them. "We'll fool them," said Claude. "Grace will have no sweetheart but me, and I will have no sweetheart but her, and we'll marry. Maybe they'll think then we are not joking." Claude and Grace were not bashful about acknowledging their "engagement," and it was soon a subject of much amusement among the friends of their families. Claude dressed himself in his best suit of clothes Thursday and went to Grace's home to spend the day. She knew he was coming and was wearing her prettiest dress in honor of the occasion. He saluted her with a kiss and they were soon romping and playing about the yard. They discussed the kind of house they would live in when they were married and criticised the arrangement of the furniture in Grace's home. Suddenly Claude declared it was high time they be married. "I think we are plenty old enough, and I am tired of waiting. I want a home of my own, where I can do as I want to, and I want you to live with me. Can't we be married today?" Grace said she thought she was old enough and declared she knew Claude was. She wanted to marry, too. Just then Thomas Hand, a friend of the family, walked into the house and inquired about their love affairs. They told him they had just decided to be married, but didn't know what to do. Mr. Hand said he would help them, and requested them to take a walk with him. He led them to the court house and presented them to his friends as the youngest couple that ever visited the marriage-license bureau on business purposes. Each wore a rosette, furnished by Hand. The boy explained his errand, and Gus Filley, with a solemn look on his countenance, drew toward him a block of application blanks, and began to ask the usual questions. The boy gave the necessary answers that he and Grace were "single and unmarried," and "were not related." He then signed the application in a large hand, peculiar to one who has just learned how to form letters in writing. The writing was very plain and unusually good for a boy of his age. Grace was not able to write her name, and her intended husband signed for her. Filley omitted the preliminary in regard to collecting $1, and informed the couple that that was all that was necessary. "You must keep that, mister," said Claude, as he and his fiancee were about to leave, "until I am 21 years old, and then I will come and get it and we will be married." They smiled as they went home and chuckled in glee as they contemplated the surprise which they would cause in their respective homes. "I am glad we are to be married," said Claude. "Grace is a good little woman, and I like her. She has a nice little piano and a stove, and I think we can do housekeeping if they will let us." Grace was too modest to say anything. "Did you go on a wedding tour?" she was asked. She nodded her head in assent. "Where did you go?" "To the drug store." "What did you get there—soda water?" "No, we got ice cream." Grace is a pretty child, and feels the dignity of her position.

Boon Companions.

The Kennebec Journal tells of a man who has a fox and a hound that are boon companions. When both animals were in the pup stage they were placed together, and have now enjoyed a year of each other's society in peace and harmony. They sleep together and play with each other much after the manner of two frolicsome pups.

"Necessity is the Mother of Invention."

It was the necessity for a reliable blood purifier and tonic that brought into existence Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is a highly concentrated extract prepared by a combination, proportion and process peculiar to itself and giving to Hood's Sarsaparilla unequalled curative power.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Never Disappoints

No Birthplace.

A remark made by a 6-year-old boy on a certain occasion was the natural result of confusion in his small mind, but it caused amusement to the bystanders. The house in which he had first seen the light of day had been torn down to make room for a wider street, and the little boy, holding fast to his father's hand, viewed the ruins with grief and amazement. "Why, papa!" he cried, sorrowfully. "Why, papa, I wasn't born anywhere now, was I?"

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

—Indian summer will soon have its innings.

"My Wife Had the Chills

and one bottle of Winter-smith's Chill Cure cured her. She has never been bothered with chills since. Miss Lula Ventress had the chills for a year and broke them with Winter-smith's Chill Cure."—W. E. Vobberly, Upton, Ky. Address ARTHUR PETER & Co., Louisville, Ky.

—The dude's costume now inclines towards "yachtiness."

Educate Your Bowels With Cabcarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

—Even the best tempered man's hair will have a falling out.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

—There should be lots of "rocks" in the cradle manufacturer's business.

Tetterine Is The Name of It.

If you have any skin disease such as eczema, salt rheum, ringworm or tetter, nothing will cure you so quickly or thoroughly as Tetterine. It has cured thousands and will cure you. Numerous testimonials for the asking. Accept no substitute. J. T. Shuptrine, Memphis, Tenn., Savannah, Ga., will send you a box postpaid for 50c in stamps if your druggist doesn't keep it.

—Labor is so scarce in Colorado that wages have been materially increased.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

—A hurricane wrecked the courthouse at Winfield, W. Va., on Wednesday.

Finley's Eye Salve Cures

Sore eyes in three days; chronic cases in 30 days, or money back. All druggists, or by mail, 25c. per box. J. P. HAYES, Decatur, Texas.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has no equal as a Cough medicine.—F. M. ARNOLT, 383 Seneca St., Buffalo, N. Y., May 9, 1895.

Now is the Time to Plant Strawberries.

Our free pub lcat ons tell how to make money on them. Strawberry Specialists, Hittre b, N. C.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reducing inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila. Pa.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

TIME TO PLANT STRAWBERRIES.

Should be Planted in the Fall and Covered till Spring.

Strawberries set in the fall will give a good crop of large, early berries provided the plants are good and the soil rich. The most important point is to have vigorous plants of the very best varieties, so that they may make a quick, large growth before winter sets in and be ready to bear a heavy crop when the spring opens.

The best plan for a beginner is to write to some reputable firm who makes the growing and selling of strawberry plants a regular business. Such a firm will not only sell you the plants but give you exact and reliable information as to what varieties to plant, how to plant and how to cultivate. It will not pay to plant the sloven grown, run down plants usually to be begged of one's neighbors. Better plant none.

An enterprising house wife can, with the best improved varieties on a small garden plat, make not only enough to supply her own family, but also sell berries to amount to a neat sum of pin money, for fine ripe, fresh strawberries sell themselves almost anywhere. Such plants often yield more clear profit than the whole farm besides.

Then next spring, after the crop of berries is gathered, the plants can be worked out and will bear a still larger crop the spring following.

Man Could Not Live.

A French naturalist says that if the world were to become birdless man could not inhabit it after nine years' time. In spite of all the sprays and poisons that could be manufactured for the destruction of insects the bugs and slugs would simply eat up orchards and crops.

Ayer's Pills

Look at yourself! Is your face covered with pimples? Your skin rough and blotchy? It's your liver! Ayer's Pills are liver pills. They cure constipation, biliousness, and dyspepsia. 25c. All druggists.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Then use BUCKINGHAM'S DYE for the Whiskers. 50 CTS. OF DRUGGISTS, OR R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H.

An Unhappy Name.

I remember hearing the following story from the late Canon Bardsley, author of "English Names and Surnames." There was once a woman—"a little 'crackey,' I think," said the canon, by way of parenthesis—who had a son whom she had christened "What." Her idea seems to have been that when in after days he was asked his name, and kept saying "What," amusing scenes would follow, which was likely enough, especially if the boy was careful to pronounce the aspirate. Such a scene did, I believe, occur once when he went to school, and was told, as a newcomer, to stand up and furnish certain particulars. "What is your name?" asked the teacher. "What," blurted out the boy, amid the laughter of the class. "What is your name?" asked the master again, with more emphasis. "What," replied the boy. "Your name, sir!" roared back the infuriated pedagogue. "What, What!" roared back the terrified urchin. The sequel I forget, but I believe it one of those cases in which the follies of the parents are visited on the children of the first generation.—Notes and Queries.

How to Shake the Shake!

A shaking chill lets go when Dr. King's Chill Tonic is used. Same medicine stops chills, Dr. King's cure. All dealers. 25. Dr. BROWNLEE AND DEAN CO., Charlotte, N. C. Cure guaranteed.

Tells in the Blood.

"Blood will tell" in human beings as much so as in the lower order of animal. And in no way does it tell so quickly as in a low condition of health when the blood becomes impure and impoverished. To purify the blood and give tone and vigor to the system take Mrs. Joe Person's Remedy. A splendid tonic, invigorator and unrivaled specific for all forms of blood and skin disease. Address, Mrs. JOE PERSON, Kittrell, N. C.

The Morning Post,

Raleigh, N. C., is not as old as some of the dailies in the State, but for News it leads them all, both State and National. It offers it at the rate of $4.00 a year. Why pay $7 and $8 or a morning daily when you can get a better one for 4. Send for sample copy. Address, THE POST, Raleigh, N. C.

—General Miles will be grand marshal in the Washington Dewey parade.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

—Soap often presents a bar to the hobo business.

Wholesale Prices for All.

Guaranteed Buggy, $38.65.

There is no reason why you should pay retail prices for anything you buy. We sell everything to EAT, WEAR and USE at manufacturer's prices to anybody. We have a 300-page illustrated book, that costs us 40c. to mail, which is free to all who write for it. It tells all about everything you use in your house, everything you wear, everything you eat. It tells about all sorts of Agricultural Implements, all sorts of Vehicles and, in fact, everything except Locomotives, Boats and Real Estate. With this book in your possession you can save from 40 per cent. to 60 per cent. on your yearly purchases, you can buy cheaper than your local dealer. Our 31 years of merchandising has made the name "Hines" on an article correspond to the sterling mark on silver.

25c. to $1.10. Freight Paid.

Which book shall we send you? Address this way:

JULIUS HINES & SON

BALTIMORE, MD. Dept. 214.

Shoe, 75c. to $3.50. Send Free. LITHOGRAPHED CARPET and RUG CATALOGUE SHOWING GOODS IN NATURAL COLORS, ALSO CATALOGUE OF READY AND EXQUISITE MADE TO-ORDER CLOTHING CATALOGUE WITH CLOTH SAMPLES ATTACHED, ALL SENT FREE. SHOES SENT C. O. D. SUBJECT TO EXAMINATION. WE PAY FREIGHT EVERYWHERE. Catalogues of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS and BICYCLES ALSO FREE.

RICE'S GOOSE GREASE LINIMENT CURE —OR— MONEY BACK

RHEUMATISM, PAIN IN THE BACK, LA GRIPPE, CROUP and COLDS. Grandmother used it. Why not you? It's the greatest medicine known. Sold by all druggists and general stores. Made only by GOOSE GREASE LINIMENT CO., GREENSBORO, N. C.

PIMPLES

"My wife had pimples on her face, but she has been taking CASCARETS and they have all disappeared. I had been troubled with constipation for some time, but after taking the first Cascaret I have had no trouble with this ailment. We cannot speak too highly of Cascarets."—FRED WARTMAN, 5708 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets TRADE MARK REGISTERED REGULATE THE LIVER

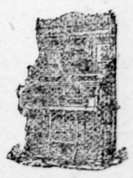
Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c. ... CURE CONSTIPATION. ... Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 314

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

WINCHESTER GUN CATALOGUE FREE

Send your name and address on a postal, and we will send you our 156-page illustrated catalogue free.

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO. 176 Winchester Avenue, New Haven, Conn.



MOLLER ORGANS from $45 up Pianos for $196. Buy direct from the manufacturer. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address M. P. MOLLER, Manufacturer, Hagerstown, - - Md.

CARTER'S INK

Ask for it. If your dealer hasn't it he can get it easily.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

WILL HAVE BABY FAT AS A PIG.

DR. MOFFETT'S TEETHINA (Teething Powders.) Costs only 25 Cents. Ask your Druggist for it. If not kept by druggists mail 25 Cents to C. J. MOFFETT, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

THE REASON WHY. For man or beast SLOAN'S LINIMENT

Excels—is that it *Penetrates* to the seat of the trouble immediately and without irritating rubbing—and *kills the pain.*

Family and Stable Sizes

Sold by Dealers generally.

Dr. Earl S. Sloan, Boston, Mass.

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE GREENSBORO, N. C.

For the treatment of THE LIQUOR, OPIUM, MORPHINE and other Drug Addictions. The Tobacco Habit, Nerve Exhaustion.

WRITE US FOR Our Illustrated HAND-BOOK.

COMMERCE OF THE PHILIPPINES

Sugar and Hemp Are the Principal Commodities for Exportation.

A population that can never be assimilated, and whose most active industry is rebellion against foreign domination, promises little in the way of progress through internal change other than through extermination. This may be accomplished by war, by labor akin to slavery, or by contact with a higher civilization and its consequent disastrous results to the weaker race. Even if the native population be subdued, they will make unwilling tollers; if driven out of the larger and more fertile islands, some form of labor must take their place. It will not be American, it will not be European, for it cannot be either. It must be Asiatic; and, if left to a free settlement, would be Chinese. Yet our policy as applied to the Hawaiian Islands prohibit the introduction of the Chinese, and is it right to apply another rule to the Philippines—American territory? Products take care of themselves. Climate and soil and a mild pressure of commercial exchanges have determined that the Philippines should contribute to the world's trade a few leading commodities. The most important is hemp, a natural monopoly for though many species of this plant are found in the tropics, none produces the same or as good a fiber as is obtained in the Philippines. More than that, attempts to raise this particular variety elsewhere have failed. The value of the exports of hemp in 1897 was $8,500,000, and a nearly equal value of sugar was also exported ($7,000,0000), these two commodities making nearly 74 per cent of the value of the total exports. If three other items be taken from the export tables—copra ($2,687,978), tobacco in leaf ($1,323,445), and cigars ($805,000)—about 97 per cent of the entire export value is accounted for, and every leading article entering into the export movement.—Harper's Magazine.

CURRENT TOPICS.

Leslie Bassett, thirteen years old, is riding across the many miles of prairie between Colorado and the Missouri river. The idea of making this jaunt across three states struck the boy last winter. Attempts to persuade him to abandon the trip were useless. Anticipating that highwaymen might attack him, he practiced with a revolver, and on his departure carried a gun. The boy wears a bicycle suit, carries no baggage and only a little money. He is an accomplished amateur entertainer, and relies on his ability in this line to win the shekels of the Kansans and obtain accommodations en route.

Agents Wanted You can earn $50 per week handling our Portraits and Frames. Outfits free terms. C. B. Anderson & Co., 82 Fifth St., Dubuque, Ia.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without p